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Pay-Roll Fraud Studied; Mosley Protests Mount; Gripsholm May Be Early

The World's Day—November 29, 1943

Boston: U. S. Jury Studies Shipyard Frauds

Pay roll frauds at Bethlehem-Hingham shipyards involving a large number of persons and considerable money are under investigation by Federal Grand Jury following an F. B. I. report, it was learned today. [Page 2.]

Campaign of publicity to get high school pupils to leave war jobs and come back to school has succeeded in Boston, says Paul V. Donovan, chief of the Bureau of Child Accounting. One fifth of the former pupils who could return are now back in classrooms. [Page 2.]

Counsel for the Boston police officials now under indictment on charges of conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston and a representative of the Attorney General's office today were ordered to appear in Suffolk Superior Court on Wednesday to discuss the date of the trial of the indicted officers. [Page 2.]

Emotional appeals to mothers to work in war plants should cease, declares Elise De La Fontaine, New York social worker, at opening institutes of four-day session of Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, held at Hotel Statler, Boston. [Page 2.]

Europe: Protests Against Mosley Release Mount

Protests against release of Sir Oswald Mosley, former Fascist leader, from prison continued in Britain with public demonstrations and a warning by Common Wealth Party head, Sir Richard Acland that he will introduce a no confidence motion against the Government in the House of Commons.

Danish patriots are still sabotaging the Nazi war effort in spite of mounting reprisal executions, and late reports from Stockholm tell of explosions in Denmark's biggest arms and ammunition factory.

Relief trains are being dispatched to the devastated areas of North Central Turkey where an earthquake has resulted in injury to many hundreds of persons, according to an Ankara radiocast picked up by the British Radio.

The son of Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk of Poland is reported to have escaped from the Nazi prison camp at Lublin and to be hiding somewhere in Poland. The Premier's wife and son were seized in July, 1942. The former is now being held as hostage in a concentration camp.

Washington: Exchange Ship Expected Day Early

The repatriation vessel Gripsholm will arrive in New York on Wednesday, a day earlier than scheduled, if good weather continues, the State Department announced.

Accommodations for 377,200 war workers were made available in the year ending Oct. 31, the Federal Public Housing Authority reported, bringing public-financed units to 563,717, with 111,291 under construction and 48,556 in the planning stage.

The Senate Judiciary Committee postponed action on a bill to exempt insurance companies from regulation under the Federal antitrust laws, pending an inquiry into underwriter organizations and their "rate-making machinery."

Smallest since the start of rationing, the December quota of new passenger cars is 15,500 units, the OPA disclosed, a reduction of 25 per cent from November.

The new stabilization program placing price ceilings on live cattle has been postponed by the OPA from Dec. 1 to the first accounting period for each cattle slaughterer subsequent to Dec. 15.

To promote a better understanding of farmer problems, Price Administrator Chester Bowles established in the OPA the position of Agricultural Relations Advisor, naming a life-long farmer, H. H. Williamson of Bryan, Texas, director for eight years of Texas' Agriculture Extension Service.

National: Irrigation Workers Go Out on Strike

Seeking union recognition, 100 employees of three plants of the Imperial Irrigation District of California are out on strike, according to Evan T. Hewes, District President, who refused demands on grounds that the District is a political subdivision and that the War Labor Disputes Act does not apply to it.

The National Labor Committee for Palestine in New York adopted a resolution demanding revocation of the British "White Paper" prohibiting immigration in force into Palestine after next March.

With two A. F. of L. unions pledged to keep New York schools open by providing sufficient maintenance crews, the United Construction Workers local, affiliate of the United Mine Workers of America, announced a strike of custodians in elementary and high schools, beginning Dec. 1.

Lynn H. Korndorff, President of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, announced the company set a world record with the delivery of the heavy destroyer U. S. S. Melvin in 141 days after keel laying. The Navy Department, he stated, has said the average building-time for destroyers of the Melvin type is nine months. Kearny has bettered the average by 133 days, he added.

Americas: Bolivia's United Nation Pact O. K.'d

Bolivia's Congress approved in secret session the signing of the United Nations agreement by President Peñaranda in Washington several months ago, it was just announced.

France: Plans for Industrial Freedom Urged

Fighting French and de Gaullist groups in the French colonies are urging postwar plans for economic and industrial freedom in the new France, as well as for its political democracy. They have also voted to unify their organization as an empire-wide "France Combattante Confederation."

Natives of Tunisia, now under French protection, have been promised a greater share in the government of their country by Gen. Charles Mast, French Resident General.

Routing of bank gold to Vichy by way of Lisbon was the charge on which two directors of the State Bank of Morocco were arrested in August and have now been sentenced and fined in Algiers.

Accusation by some members of the French Committee of National Liberation that the United States, and to some extent Britain, has been hamstringing a purge of Vichyites has brought denial by American authorities in Algiers that there has been an intervention in this question.

Egypt: Kingdom Adheres to Atlantic Charter

Egypt, technically a neutral kingdom, has announced its adherence to the Atlantic Charter in a gesture described by the United States Department of State as indicating Egypt's devotion to the principles for which the United Nations are fighting.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

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The Weather

Fair and Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Col. Sullivan For More Pay To Policemen

New Commissioner favors increase in salaries on ground of better morale and greater efficiency.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston's new Police Commissioner, this afternoon visited Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, who has already urged the Commissioner to bring about a complete reorganization of the Department.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Increased pay for Boston policemen to bring about better morale in the department and greater police efficiency was favored by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, today as he began his first full week in his new position, the most important in his 25-year public service career.

In response to a direct question on the police pay situation, the Colonel emphatically answered: "You know I have always been a good pay man."

But the Commissioner is not yet ready to move officially toward higher pay for the policemen. Such action will not come until after he has made a thorough study of the pay of the Boston force compared with that in other forces in the nation.

To Survey Situation

Colonel Sullivan said he plans to survey the salary situation shortly.

However, the Municipal Yearbook of the International City Managers Association reports that more than half of the cities with 500,000 population or more pay higher salaries to their patrolmen than Boston.

The present Boston entrance pay is $1,800, while the maximum pay is $2,300, including cost-of-living increases this year, according to the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

In Other Cities

The ranges in the other cities, as of the end of 1942 or the first of 1943, but not including possible increases since, the Municipal Yearbook shows, are: Chicago, $2,140-$2,500; Detroit $2,300-$2,904; Los Angeles $2,280-$2,580; New York $1,660-$3,000; Philadelphia $1,825-$2,190 (a 1941 figure); Baltimore $1,820-$2,080; Buffalo $1,950-$2,250; Cleveland $2,046-$2,675; Milwaukee $1,860-$2,220 (changed to $2,167-$2,527 this year); Pittsburgh $1,732-$2,425; St. Louis $1,860-$2,160; San Francisco $2,400; Washington, D. C. $1,900-$2,400.

Many persons who have made thorough investigations of the Boston police situation have repeatedly insisted that one of the prime requirements for improved police work in Boston and elimination of graft is more adequate pay for the men. Thus the new Commissioner, by his statement today, has already

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Eighth Army Cuts Nazi 'Winter Line'; Russians Push Attack West of Gomel; Morgenthau: Tax Cut Unjust to Troops

Secretary of Treasury warns that present bill would be blow to returning soldiers.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, told a reluctant and hostile Senate committee today that enactment of the present greatly weakened tax bill would be an "injustice" to the men at the front.

Faced with apparently inevitable defeat, the Treasury representative of President Roosevelt nevertheless boldly told the Senate Finance Committee that congressional action in cutting the Administration's proposed $10,500,000,000 tax bill to $2,000,000,000 not only opens the way to inflation but represents a home-front dodging of its moral financial burden while demanding supreme sacrifices from soldiers abroad.

Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, followed Mr. Morgenthau with a detailed criticism and attack on the House-approved tax bill and an explanation of why the Treasury opposes the sales tax.

Mr. Morgenthau bluntly charged that the home front can and should pay more taxes.

Support Asked for Troops

His appeal was based not only on conservative fiscal arguments, but on a basis of support to the fighting men.

"If we pay in taxes any less than we can now afford to pay," Mr. Morgenthau said solemnly, "we shall be unfair to those who must face the accumulated bill after the war has been fought and won.

"We shall be doing a particularly great injustice to the men who are fighting our battles on foreign soil.

"We shall not only be asking the 10,000,000 members of the armed forces to give the most important years of their lives to fight the war.

"We shall also be requiring them as a large body of future taxpayers to pay in taxes after the war what we could and should have paid while they were fighting."

"Defeatism" Decried

At another point, speaking of a "defeatist" attitude of some opponents of the Treasury tax program and the argument that little can be done, Mr. Morgenthau declared:

"I think this would be a poor excuse to give to the returning soldier who will be interested to know what sacrifices we incurred at home to protect his future."

Despite Mr. Morgenthau's plea, which mingled arguments based on fiscal orthodoxy with an appeal to patriotism, there is little

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Associated Press Radiophoto

They Bombed Berlin

Seven members of a British heavy-bomber crew, participants in the Nov. 26 raid on Berlin, are interrogated by a member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force after returning to their base in England. The mission was the 71st for their plane, the "G for Georgie."

Allies Step Up Front-Line Tempo

Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor Report From Major Battle Areas Around the World

New Guinea: Allies Take Key to Rabaul

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, Nov. 29—Capture of Sattelberg gives Allied forces in New Guinea practical control of the Huon Peninsula—nearest point to Japanese-held New Britain and its key air base, Rabaul — and control of the Dampier Straits which separate the two land points.

The final bitter 10-day fighting along the sharp jungle ridges concludes that phase of the battle of New Guinea which began with the attack on Lea and Salamaua two months ago.

Sattelberg, which is situated on a spur of a 2,400-foot precipitious jungle ridge, had to be taken for consolidation of the Allied air base at Finschhafen, six miles away.

As the dominating terrain feature overlooking Finschhaven it had some of the strategic relation as that of Mt. Austen, which had to be reduced before Henderson Field on Guadalcanal could be made safe for operations.

Supply Work Difficult

And like Mt. Austen, it was a dual problem of fighting in thick jungle running up steep slopes and maintaining constant supply through this terrain.

When Allied troops landed north of Finschhafen and moved down to capture the coatsal town on Oct. 2, the Japanese forces retired to set up a strong defense point at Sattelberg. They were pursued by Australian troops, who began to attack on Nov. 17.

There is only one trail leading inland through the village of Jivivaning. Equipment was brought in over this trail to supply the forces which split, one to

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Makin: How Marines Took the Island

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

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WITH THE FIGHTING 69TH MARINES INVADING MAKIN ISLAND, Nov. 21. Delayed—The "Fighting 69th" is having rough going at Makin Island as this famous New York regiment figures for its first time in World War II.

With less than 100 Japanese remaining in active combat, the Navy Nov. 23 received the report: "Makin Taken" from its Marine forces in the field.

Air Support Vital

Our landings Nov. 20 were preceded by repeated air attacks and by land-based and carrier plane bombardment in what is described as the heaviest naval bombardment of history on so concentrated an area.

Medium tanks and landing boats led the assault forces ashore.

Without this support I don't see how the Second Battalion combat team with which I landed could ever have reached the beach at all.

Almost all Japanese opposition has been encountered by the Marine Battalion commanded by Lieut. Col. John F. McDonough, which came ashore on the north

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Italy: New Thrust By Eighth Army

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Nov. 29—The impetus of the attack that has carried the British Eighth Army into the German "winter line" north of the Sangro River is compelling the Nazis to swing back their left flank in Italy further toward Pescara, a key point on the Adriatic coast. From Pescara, a direct road runs toward Rome across the Apennines parallel to the one now dominated by the Allies as a result of advances during the past few days.

For more than a week before the Eighth Army struck on Nov. 25, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's men were edging forward through rain, mud, and mine fields, sending patrols across the Sangro River which since has been crossed in force. The bridging was established in one of the strongest parts of the German line—a part which German infantry was known to have been ordered to hold at all costs. But when German artillery was unable to check the British, the Nazis withdrew their main forces, leaving rear guards to fight the customary stubborn action which evacuated villages were destroyed.

Although the weather was bad

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New Evidence Is Submitted To Prove OPA Acts Illegal

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—A new bill of particulars offering further evidence to show that the Office of Price Administration has "exceeded its powers and violated express provisions of the Price Control Act, was submitted to Congress today in the third report of the Special House Committee Investigating Executive Agencies.

The Committee, of which Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia is Chairman, held that the OPA was deliberately and surreptitiously acting to enlarge its authority by appropriating legislative functions and concluded sternly: "The Constitution recognizes but one legislative body, namely, the Congress."

The report dealt specifically with the actions of the OPA in fixing prices on meats and ultimately on live cattle. It brought these charges:

That the Office of Price Administration by its order of Dec. 10, 1942, fixed ceiling prices at which meats must be sold by packers to retail butchers that were "not generally fair and equitable" and consequently violated the Act.

Acted Without the Law

That "with knowledge of the unfairness of the price thus set, the Price Administrator nevertheless allowed these prices to stand for a period of more than seven months, refusing to revoke the order or adjust the prices in accordance with the duties imposed upon him by statute."

That the OPA, by recommending and obtaining an order from the Economic Stabilizer for the payment of packers' or nonprocessing slaughterers' subsidy, "indirectly fixed ceiling prices on live cattle without the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture as required by the Price Control Act."

"Your Committee recognizes that the OPA was dealing with a very difficult situation in its endeavor to keep meat prices within a noninflationary range without fixing a price ceiling upon live cattle," the report explained, "but we wish to emphasize the fact that whatever difficulties may be encountered in effectively administering the law, no administrative agency should exceed the powers granted it by statute.

"When an executive agency finds

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Big Drought in 'Abe Lincolns' Hits Greater Boston Shopping

Souvenir hunters, consumer taxes, slot machines and war stamp savings are rapidly building up to a penny shortage in Greater Boston that may well attain an acute stage during the heavy Christmas shopping period ahead, according to Federal Reserve Bank sources today.

Despite the release of nearly a half-million dollars worth of new, zinc-coated pennies bearing the face of Abraham Lincoln to Boston banks so far this year, wartime activities are using up pennies much faster than the Federal mints can get them here. In fact, the man who goes around saying "a penny for your thoughts" was classified today by one bank official as "a saboteur of the war effort."

Others who are said to be contributing to the penny shortage are souvenir hunters and hoarders who are storing away the new dime-like pennies being sent into Boston to relieve the mounting shortage.

On the other hand, Uncle Sam is helping to promote the penny dilemma with a barrage of special commodity taxes which put an extra one to four cents in play for every retail counter sale. Add these counter transactions by the daily thousands and you have a gauge of the tremendous routine use for pennies.

Uncle Sam is likewise working his mints 24 hours a day in the urgent effort to meet a penny shortage that he is helping to invite himself by asking the children to save their pennies for war stamps. Thus the accumulation of circumstances has brought one typical bank which normally requires $600 worth of pennies a week down to a Federal Reserve allotment of only $150 in pennies.

In its annual circularization of all the banks in the district for a return to the reserve system of all available pennies, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston has received less than $200,000 in pennies. Ordinarily this annual call yields $500,000 in pennies.

Momentous War Development Forecast From Allied Drives

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said yesterday that the current crop of peace rumors apparently are put out to impair the "vigor" of the Allied war effort by creating overconfidence.

In response to a press conference question, "have you any information that would support rumors that a German peace move is afoot either through the Vatican or other channels?" the Secretary replied:

"I think I would be safe in authorizing you to quote me entirely in the negative about such rumors at every day's conference until I notify you to the contrary."

Mr. Hull did not elaborate, but the implication was clear that he considers the peace rumors to be Axis-inspired.

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Simultaneously stepped-up offensives on three sides of Adolf Hitler's "Fortress Europe" suggested the possibility today that the stage is being set for a momentous war development—probably in the diplomatic field—which is believed both in London and abroad to be imminent.

Intensified Allied aerial assaults on Germany from British bases, an accelerated Soviet drive into White Russia and a spurt in the Italian campaign coincided with continued reports from abroad hinting at a meeting between President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Stalin, and perhaps representatives of at least three other nations.

There also was speculation that Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Czechoslovak Government in exile, might figure in any such meeting in connection with a possible attempt to woo Hitler's European satellites.

There were several developments, however, in addition to events on the military front which provided food for thought.

One was the statement of a deputy in the Hungarian Parliament during a floor debate that Hungary should try to make peace and that it no longer is bound by the Axis three-power pact since Italy's surrender has voided that instrument.

Another was a Bern dispatch in the Stockholm press saying that a high German personage, believed to be Franz von Papen, Nazi Ambassador to Turkey, had visited the Vatican on Nov. 26.

It was recalled here that the Swiss newspaper Basler Nachrichten reported Nov. 25 in a dispatch from Chiasso near the Italian frontier that Pope Pius XII had undertaken a mission of mediation between Germany and the Allies.

Problems of the reconquered and satellite areas: Page 1, Second Section.

Allied bombers attack Belgium, Germany; Americans extend Bougainville hold.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

After several weeks of relative stagnation in Italy, General Montgomery's Eighth Army has pushed forward from the Sangro bridgehead and broken through the Germans' so-called "winter line."

The move appears to have been elaborately prepared with artillery and aerial barrages, while the attention of the Germans was diverted by a naval bombardment of Civitanova, 80 miles ahead, which might have suggested a possible leap-frogging move of the Commandos.

The preparation was none too much, as the German line was strongly defended, and the gains at this point, which is some eight miles from the main five-mile Sangro bridgehead at the coast, promised to be costly. At the moment the new attack was stated to be progressing satisfactorily.

Over the week end, American units of the Fifth Army advanced two miles to occupy the height of La Falconara, 30 miles inland from the Tyrrhenian Sea. The hill was one of the key bastions of the German winter line. Despite the gains, however, the Germans were showing a disposition to offer strong resistance.

Strong German resistance also marked events on the Russian front, where Gen. Konstantin K. Rokossovsky pushed on to within 20 miles of Zhlobin on the upper Dnieper, a junction of the Gomel-Minsk east-west line and the last north-south line east of the Pripet Marshes.

Since the Russians presumably are organizing a new major advance to open when winter has definitely set in, General Rokossovsky no doubt is exerting this pressure in the Gomel sector to ease German pressure farther south, where the Nazis claim to have recaptured the railway center of Korosten. The Germans appear to have weakened the Gomel sector to halt Russian gains west of Kiev and the Russians seem to be taking advantage of this fact to press their attack west of Gomel.

In the air war, American heavy bombers attacked targets in Northwest Germany, while American medium Marauders with protective Spitfires were sent by daylight against points in Belgium, following night attacks by RAF Mosquitoes against unspecified centers in Western Germany. The heavy bombers gave the much-battered Berlin a night's rest, although there was little encouragement to be found for the Berliners in news that the Allies were spending $2,500,000,000 on the great British air offensive.

Although much has been said by the Germans of mysterious new weapons against air attacks, today's raiders ran into nothing unexpected in the way of antiaircraft fire. The record for November shows 10 major raids by heavy bombers at a cost of 155 planes, against 14 raids in August at a cost of 293 planes.

In the Pacific, American forces on Bougainville Island were reported to have extended their bridgehead by 800 yards in the fighting which began Nov. 1, as the island of Makin in the Gilberts was reported to be entirely in Allied hands.

A Japanese light cruiser was directly hit by a patrolling Liberator bomber, making the 49th Japanese naval vessel sunk or damaged in the battle area in November.

Italy:

The British Eighth Army struck out in a new offensive on Nov. 29 from its Sangro bridgeheads and is making good progress in the face

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Court Orders Preparation For Trial of City Police

Counsel for the Boston police officials under indictment on charges of conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston and a representative of the Attorney General's office were today ordered by Judge Walter L. Collins of the Suffolk Superior Court to appear in court on Wednesday to discuss a date for trial of the officials.

Immediate trial was asked by Attorney Arthur F. Bickford, representing Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, one of the indicted officers, when he appeared before Judge Collins this morning.

Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes informed the Court that the first he heard of this request was at 9:40 this morning. Mr. Bickford, however, remarked that the cases had been pending for months. At this Judge Collins observed: "I have been here since September and this is the first time either the Government or the defense has appeared before me in connection with it. I suggest you confer and then come before me on the matter of the trial date."

Conference Hit

"I'd rather do it the other way," Mr. Bickford replied. "I don't think anything can be gained by a conference with the Attorney General's office."

"Why Not?" asked Judge Collins.

"I do not care to state my reasons at this time," replied Mr. Bickford.

"Then," retorted the Judge, "I suggest that you confer and then come before me."

When Mr. Bickford asked if they might come before Judge Collins tomorrow, Mr. Hayes said he would be unable to reach Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell until late this afternoon. Because of this, Judge Collins suggested that they make it the morning of Dec. 1.

The indicted police officials, who are seeking immediate trial are Superintendent Fallon, Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Clafin, and Capts. John A. Dorsey and Edward J. Keating. Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson, the sixth indicted officer, is in a hospital at present and is not expected to be able to face trial for a considerable time.

In suspending the officials when he took office, Commissioner Sullivan explained that he was not taking that action to prejudice them. If they should be cleared in court, he pointed out, they would be restored to the department without loss of pay for the duration of their suspension.

Bay State January Draft Call To Draw Largely From Fathers

War Activities in New England

Bulk of the Army's draft call for January in Massachusetts will be met by fathers, it was disclosed by Selective Service officials today following the announcement from Washington that the quota for the first month in 1944 is twice the figure expected by the War Manpower Commission.

Although the combined Army-Navy call for the whole country approximates the current monthly figure of 300,000, fewer single men will be available for the draft in January than in December, and unless there is a surprise speedup of replacement-in-industry schedules, most of the new selectees will be drawn from the proud-parent class.

Local boards will continue, however, to tap the 18-year-olders, the available single men whose jobs in essential industry can be filled by "nondraftables," and childless married men in that order, following a State policy which anticipated the pending Congressional Act by nearly a year, a spokesman at State Headquarters for Selective Service said today.

Devens Center Out

Selective Service selectees from Worcester and Lowell will be inducted at 1065 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, instead of at Fort Devens in 1944, it was learned today after Major General Sherman Miles of the First Service Command had announced the closing of the induction center Dec. 31 as an economy measure.

Prospective draftees who live west of Fitchburg will be inducted in Springfield, it was said, while all the new selectees in New England will continue to report to the replacement center at Fort Devens, Ayer, Mass., following their induction.

Decoration

Major Newton S. Courtney of Swampscott, an erstwhile newspaper photographer, has been awarded an oak-leaf cluster to wear on his Purple Heart medal for wounds received while serving as a private in the Meuse-Argonne offensive of World War I. Major Courtney is now assigned to the Military Intelligence Section of the Army Ground Forces.

Wellfleet Project

The completion of the $40,000 Army installation at the Wellfleet firing range, Camp Edwards, was scheduled for today, with anti-aircraft troops moving in from the scrub pine and dune country on Cape Cod to the comparative comfort of 17 one-story barracks, each accommodating 50 men.

Coast Guard V-12

A nation-wide competitive examination for V-12 students on active duty with the U. S. Coast Guard for entrance into the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., will be held May 10, 1944, Capt. J. E. Whitbeck, District Coast Guard officer, anounced Tuesday.

Cadetships are given men placing highest in the annual examination which is open to all V-12 students who will not complete their training before March 1. Completion of the three-year course leads to a Bachelor of Science Degree in Engineering and a commission in the regular Coast Guard.

Basic qualifications are: Not less than 17 years of age or more than 22 on May 1; high school graduate; single; over 5 feet 6 inches in height and good physical condition.

Average Spar Is Tops

The average Spar, according to composite portraits drawn up today, is an outstanding representative of American womanhood.

In the enlisted ranks, Miss Spar is 23 years and 11 months of age. She is a high-school graduate and unmarried. In civilian life, she worked as a clerk or salesgirl for nearly three years, with a weekly income slightly under $30.

Of the 350 Spars on the job in the Boston district, 80 per cent are rated as petty officers specializing in branches such as radioman, pharmacist, cook, gunner's mate (there actually are a few of these!) draftsman, carpenter's mate, yeoman and storekeeper.

Hurry the Mail!

Army postal officials have announced that al Christmas parcels destined for points within the United States but outside of New England must be mailed by the end of November.

Parcels for the New England area should be mailed not later than Dec. 6 for assured Christmas delivery.

Christmas cards for the Pacific Coast states must be mailed by today; for the Middle West and Deep South, Dec. 1; and New England, including Boston Postal District, Dec. 13.

Delivery Rules Explained by ODT

Restrictions which will limit delivery of Christmas purchases by wholesale and retail concerns do not apply to deliveries by bicycle, trolley, bus, or foot messenger, the Office of Defense Transportation explained recently.

Because of misunderstandings which had arisen over the recent order which forbids delivery by truck, passenger car, motorcycle, motor scooter, or motor bicycle of any package under five pounds or 60 inches in length and gifth combined, ODT issued a clarifying statement today. M. R. Colgan, District Manager of ODT for Boston, warned that passenger cars may not be used to circumvent the delivery limitations.

Paper Collection Date Set for Dec. 7

December 7, second anniversary of Pearl Harbor, has been chosen by the War Production Board's salvage department as the day for New England school children to collect stacks of waste paper for the war effort.

Arrangements are being completed, WPB said today, for one big collection on the anniversary date.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE CENTERS

BOSTON
Little Building
80 Boylston St.
MEZZANINE FLOOR
Open: Weekdays and Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Sundays—1 p. m. to 11 p. m.

FALMOUTH
Collins Block
Main Street
Open: Weekdays Holidays and Sundays
2 to 10 p. m.

All Servicemen and Servicewomen WELCOME

Milk-Rationing Need Is Called Thing of Past

Although the Government in Washington is drawing up plans for rationing milk, milk handlers in Greater Boston today expressed the conviction that the time is passed for rationing and that by next March milk dealers may be out looking for customers.

New England's milk industry is headed into the greatest productive year in its history, according to Howard W. Selby, Manager of the United Farmers Co-operative Creameries, who added that production has started on the upgrade and will attain its peak for the year between March and June.

"If New England ever needed a rationing plan, it was during the last six weeks," Mr. Selby declared. "And unless something unforeseen upsets the dairy cart within the next six months I predict that consumers locally will have plenty of milk this winter and next summer."

The "something unforeseen" referred to by Mr. Selby naturally falls under the uncertain heading of lend-lease and the demands of conquered countries liberated by the United Nations which will have to be fed.

Plans contemplated in Washington would impose milk rationing only in areas where the shortages become acute. Yet even in Washington it is being emphasized that the supply outlook for the next six months do not indicate any need for rationing.

Rationing has apparently been temporarily averted it seems by voluntary agreements within the industry to control distribution. These agreements include the pooling of milk resources and their allocation to shortage districts in greater quantities.

Mr. Selby disclosed that he had been in Washington with other New England milk distributors recently to "talk Washington out of rationing." Thus New England has temporarily avoided, he said, the need of consumer registration by milk dealers, adding to the conglomeration of registrations under which consumers are already laboring, he said.

Judges Scheduled To Talk New Rules

Proposed new rules of criminal procedure for the Federal Courts are expected to be discussed at the annual two-day conference of judges of the United States Courts for the New England District, opening today with a meeting in the Federal Building chambers of Judge Calvert Magruder of the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court and Circuit Justice for the First Circuit—Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Puerto Rico—is expected to attend the conference, in addition to Henry P. Chandler, Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in Washington. Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney at Boston, and his assistants, as well as those who hold similar positions in other states in the New England District, are expected to attend tomorrow's session.

Special Session Issue Still in Air

Only 58 Representatives and six Senators have thus far signified their desire for a special session of the Massachusetts Legislature on Jan. 3 to act on proposals for a war service bonus for veterans, protection of servicemen's civil service rights and other issues.

Several legislators have filed petitions for a special session. In order to gain such a session 121 of the 240 Representatives and 21 of the 40 Senators must favor the special meeting. Without a special session the Legislature will not meet again until January, 1945.

Co-operative Gains Recounted

"Despite the war the consumer co-operative movement of the United States is growing and expanding in fields of activity so that today there are 2,500,000 members and the annual co-operative business volume has topped the $750,000,000 mark," Wallace J. Campbell, assistant secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States, told 200 delegates and guests at a dinner at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, yesterday. The dinner was sponsored by the New England Co-operative Federation.

The greatest development in the co-operative movement during the past years has been in the field of expanding into the field of production, Mr. Wallace said. In January of this year there were only 42 co-operatively owned production plants, but today there are 102 co-operatively owned factories, mills, and plants, ranging from cosmetic manufacturing plants to oil refineries and negotiations are under way for the purchase of other plants.

Mr. Wallace told of elaborate plans for celebrating next year the Centennial of the co-operative movement beginning Dec. 18th with a coast-to-coast broadcast by Dr. Peter J. Warbasse, President Emeritus of the Co-operative, and I. H. Hull, President of National Co-operatives, Inc. He told the delegates that as co-operators are celebrating a century of co-operation they are entering the co-operative century.

Robert L. Smith, educational director of the Eastern Cooperative also spoke on plans for the celebrating the Co-op Centennial by the eastern section of the movement.

George E. Roewer, served as toastmaster of the dinner.

The meeting voted to instruct its board to write New England representatives and senators expressing concern over selfish pressure groups in Congress who are trying to wreck OPA price control and plunge the country into runaway inflation. The motion further placed the Federation in favor of subsidies to keep down prices to consumers.

Anthracite Prices Up 35 to 70 Cents

Anthracite price increases ranging from 35 to 70 cents a ton will go into effect in nine Massachusetts areas today under scales announced by the Massachusetts Office of Price Administration.

The scales, already in effect in all other areas in the State, will affect Metropolitan Boston, Haverhill - Newburyport, Lynn - Salem, Lawrence, Lowell, Brockton, Taunton, Worcester, and Stoughton. The increases are: Broken, egg, stove, nut, and pea coal up 70 cents; buckwheat coal up 60 cents; rice coal 50 cents; barley coal 35 cents. Coal sold in 25-pound bags may be sold at an increase of one cent over present ceilings, the OPA said.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

John V. Kelleher will lecture on "Post-Revolutionary Cynicism" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Tuesday

David Bacon, pianist, will give a recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Douglas Bush will talk on "Paradise Lost: Characters and Drama" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

Social Workers Confer

By a Staff Photographer

Statler Is Scene of Boston Meetings

Miss Barbara Wallace was chairman of the institute discussions conducted today and for the coming three days in connection with the thirty-ninth annual session of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work. With her is Harold P. Levy, author and research associate in public relations in the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, who conducted a group discussion of public relations.

Social Worker Doubts Value Of Mothers in War Industry

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A plea to war industries to remove the emotional appeal from their advertisements for women workers, was voiced today by Elise De La Fontaine, District Secretary of the Community Service Society of New York.

Addressing an institute on the psychological implications of war problems for the social caseworker at the Hotel Statler, Miss De La Fontaine urged that war industries cease confusing women as to whether their duty lies in the home taking care of their children or in industry helping with the war effort.

"It is definitely wrong," declared the New York social worker, "to separate a child from both its parents at any time, but especially in wartime is this so. I believe this practice of war industry of taking mothers out of the home with the lure of a salary is going to prove a terrific boomerang on the nation in the years to come.

Mal adjusted children wil grow into unhappy, unsuccessful, sometimes criminal adults."

Finds Value Overrated

She said further that in her opinion "industry is just fooling itself" as to the value of mothers as workers, anyway.

A study conducted by one precision-instrument concern in the New York area, she said, revealed that mothers at work were next to useless for the first two and last two hours of their shifts. When they arrive at work they are likely to be still preoccupied with concern about the children they left; at the end of the shift they are thinking ahead of the problems of shopping for the family's meals, sending out the laundry, getting the children to bed, and performing all the home duties that are still their's.

She suggested that industry would be better off to employ older men and women than they now find acceptable, and to train youths of 16 to do light precision work. "If the factory is well run and clean and the conditions good, this would be a lot better for these boys who are too young for the military forces, than standing around on street corners getting into trouble through sheer inactivity."

In most cases, said Miss De La Fontaine, married women with children are not profiting as much as they think they are by their wartime salaries. There is the added expense of nursery care for the small children, the laundry has to be sent out, and with laundry washing the clothes wear out faster. The mother has no time to do mending, and herself has to have more and better clothes, as a rule, than if she stayed home. In addition the whole family eats less nourishing meals at higher cost.

Miss De La Fontaine was one of eight institute leaders who discussed postwar social problems today as a preliminary to the opening tomorrow of the 39th annual session of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work.

Linton B. Swift, General Director of the Family Welfare Association of America, told the group that unemployment, demobilization, and the reshifting of populations will be the three worst problems to face after the war. He said it was not impossible that the cessation of war industry and the closing of vast army encampments might result in large numbers of people "aimlessly wandering in search of jobs which don't exist." He said he believed this would have more serious social effects than we realized.

Also difficult, he said, would be the problem of adjusting the demobilized military man into his family and his community, both of which he would be bound to find somewhat different when he returned than when he left them. He urged planning now by government, industry, and the social services to avert disaster.

Dr. Nathan E. Cohen, Director of the Jewish Center Division of the National Jewish Welfare Board, New York City, told the institutes that youth's entire moral code has been affected by our effort to build a "war spirit." "The program to build hatred against the enemy," said Dr. Cohen, "although aimed at the adult, finds youth most vulnerable."

The Conference continues at the Statler through Thursday, with the chief session coming tomorrow night when Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin will welcome the guests, and Max Lerner, Assistant Editor of the newspaper PM, will be chief speaker.

Rare Embroideries Shown

A group of the rare embroideries and costumes recently given to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick of Chicago has just been placed on view in the Recent Accessions Gallery of the Museum.

Col. Sullivan For More Pay To Policemen

Continued from Page 1

aligned himself with those forces favoring pay boosts.

On the other hand, the road toward such pay increases is necessarily long. Recommendations must be presented to Mayor Tobin, who has the responsibility of providing sufficient funds in the budget to cover such recommendations. And approval of the City Council must be obtained on the budget. On the latter point, it is hardly anticipated that the Council would stand against salary jumps.

Colonel Sullivan, who has already received considerable praise for the speedy moves he has executed since he took over the Police Commissionership on Friday, today continued his official missionary work in the form of official visits to the offices of various major city and State officials.

He visited Mayor Tobin and William J. Foley, District Attorney of Suffolk County, this noon.

After the Tobin conference Colonel Sullivan told reporters that both he and the Mayor "are interested in trying to prevent a defamation of the most patriotic city in the world." Reporters interpreted the remarks as referring to charges of anti-Semitism and isolationism that have been voiced regarding Boston.

Patriotism Shown

"Its patriotism has been demonstrated, to my own knowledge in three wars," the Colonel added. He paused and then continued: "We want to show the world that this is the most patriotic section in the United States—and that has been demonstrated by the large number of volunteers from this city in those wars."

In an unfinished sentence the Colonel indicated his belief that the charges of anti-Semitism and isolationism have come from "persons who do not investigate" and who "make irresponsible statements." He added "all groups have lived happily together in Boston to my knowledge for over 60 years."

Later this afternoon the new Police Commissioner expected to confer with Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

The Attorney General is considered a key figure in the whole Boston police situation, having centered public attention on police problems by indictments gained against former Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility and six other high Boston police officials. The indictments against Mr. Timilty were later quashed by the courts, but the Attorney General continued his attack upon Mr. Timilty demanding his ouster.

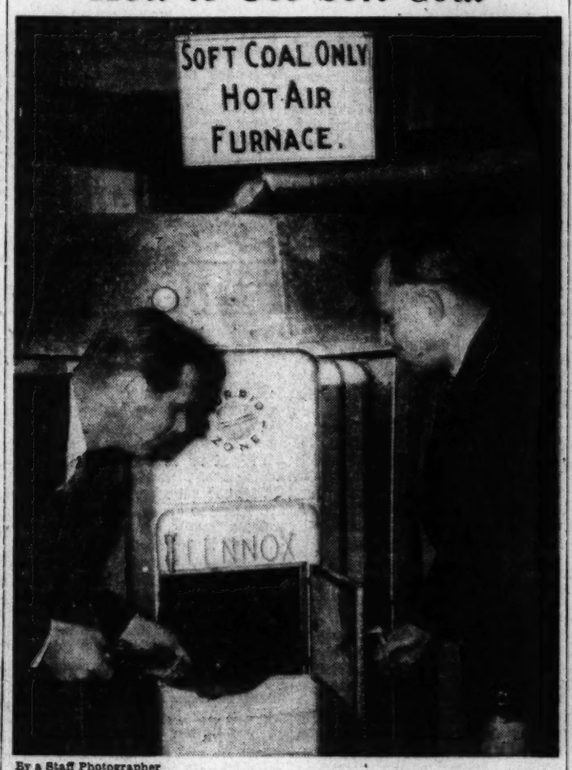
Over the week end it was reported that "bookies" and number operators who had been operating in Boston started to move out of the city, evidently fearing an anti-gambling drive by the new Commissioner. Such a drive was foreseen by observers when Commissioner Sullivan appointed Capt. James T. Sheehan to head the department's rackets squad.

Flags at Half-Mast On Dec. 7 Proposed

Flying of flags at half-mast on municipal buildings in Boston on Dec. 7, second anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack, was proposed by the City Council in a resolution unanimously approved and sent to Mayor Tobin.

The resolution, submitted by Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston, also calls for observance of one minute of silence on that day.

How to Use Soft Coal



By a Staff Photographer

Free Display Daily in Boston Common Building

How to burn soft coal and like it is being demonstrated daily, except Sundays, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. at the old Boston Common office, at the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets. The Mayor, left, sponsored this free demonstration of correct building, banking, and maintaining of bituminous coal furnace fires. Massachusetts Solid Fuels Administrator Richard Bowditch, right, watches approvingly. Douglas McIsaac is in charge. He feeds the 27-inch furnace about 200 pounds of coal a day. There is 20 per cent more heat in a ton of properly burned bituminous coal, he says, than in a ton of anthracite.

Officials Say Fish Ceiling Fails to Benefit Consumer

Consumers are not getting the benefits of the wholesale price ceilings which brought on the fishermen's strike, it was agreed here today by a number of officials.

The Office of Price Administration at Washington declares it put the ceilings on the fishermen's catch in order to benefit the consumer. The fishermen say their income has been cut 25 per cent or more, and the consumer has not been correspondingly helped. Inquiry today appeared to support the fishermen.

"I don't believe the OPA wholesale ceilings have been any benefit to the consumer," said one official. "I watched quite carefully when they went into see if they had any effect. I couldn't see it."

Another official commented:

"I don't think the OPA ceilings had any effect. There is a larger spread now than there was formerly."

A third official added:

"The consumer did not get any benefit. The fishermen's union was right there. Anybody who knows the situation knows the OPA was wrong.

"Everybody is making the money the fishermen lost.

"The wholesalers, I believe, are getting most of it. I don't think the retailers have got so much more."

Today saw the last large arrival of fresh fish in Boston. There will not be another day like this until the strike is settled, the fishing boats put out to sea again, make their catch and return. There is no telling when this will be. So far as is being given out here at least, no move is being made to terminate the strike. The walkout is unique, in that it is a strike directed against the OPA.

Boats coming in today brought 561,000 pounds of fish. There were four of them, three steamers and one dragger. Only one steamer remains out. It may come in this afternoon or be a day late and reach Boston tomorrow. That is the final boat of the local fleet, and when it ties up, the strike here will be 100 per cent complete. One scallop dragger also came in today with 600 gallons of scallops, small but good for this time of the year.

Criticisms of the OPA methods in handling the fish situation were also voiced today among officials. Said one:

"After the OPA had set ceilings for the fishermen, it also listed ceilings for four types of wholesale buyers, but fixed no consumer price. The retailer was left to charge what he wanted. That was a very poor way to set the price for the public. It left loopholes in the wholesale trade, and opened the way to plenty of black market. The consumer does not know of any retail price he should pay. There is no record that he can possibly reach.

"Also the OPA set ceilings here and on the west coast, but did not set ceilings on the southern and Great Lakes fish. A great deal of southern and Great Lakes fish goes into the New York market as does much of the New England fish. There is no reason for the fishermen here to wait six months or more for the OPA to put ceilings on their competitors.

"The OPA made a big mistake in the beginning as I see it, when it failed to call in the fishermen, and tell them what the situation was and what it planned. Instead it gave the fishermen no inkling in advance. They struck then in July, and are now out a second time."

Fifth of Boston High Pupils On War Jobs Back in Schools

A publicity campaign aimed at persuading high-school students to return to school in preference to continuing at war jobs, has resulted in the impressive total of 213 students returning to their studies, according to a report to the Boston School Committee made today by Paul V. Donovan, Chief of the Bureau of Child Accounting.

As a result of this effort, carried on under Mr. Donovan's direction since the opening of the school year, more than one fifth of the absent pupils have been brought back into the fold, it was learned.

The School Committee ordered the campaign conducted in cooperation with a nation-wide effort toward the same end, and it is understood that Boston is one of the first cities to have reported results. The drive included radio talks by Superintendent of Schools Arthur L. Gould, personal letters to each pupil signed by his headmaster, and a follow-up personal visit by supervisors of attendance within the School Department.

Mr. Donovan said today: "When I began this program it was freely predicted by all with whom I talked that it would be absurd to expect any great number of these young people to be lured back from their high-paying jobs. It is extremely gratifying, therefore, to see that one pupil in every five of those who could do so, heeded the various appeals we made."

He suggested to the School Committee today that a similar campaign might profitably be held each autumn. "If we can get as good results as this in wartime," he said, "when children are tempted by what is to them a big salary, what could we not do in normal times."

Letters from the headmasters of Boston high schools were mailed to 1,151 pupils. Of these pupils, it was discovered 163 had moved out of town, had entered military service, or were attending other types of schools. Of the remaining 988, 213 are now back at their desks, a percentage of 21.5.

Charges of Pay-Roll Frauds At Hingham Shipyard Probed

Alleged pay roll frauds at Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard, involving a large number of employees and a considerable sum of money lost to the Government, are under investigation today by the office of the U. S. Attorney at Boston, following reports by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A Federal grand jury is looking into the case, and Joseph Hargedorn, Assistant U. S. Attorney, is preparing the prosecution, it was learned.

Indications are that minor supervisors at the plant, including "leading men," foremen, and others in the lower executive brackets have been guilty of drawing wages for which work was not done.

Edmund J. Brandon, U. S. Attorney, when questioned on the report today, said that some indictments were expected soon in this case, but he was unable to disclose at this time how many or much other detail regarding the scope of the investigation.

In one case, a worker was said to have been absent 11 days in succession and his time card was punched by a fellow-worker and signed by his leading man, whose duties include approving timecards, it was learned.

In another case, it was said, a worker was absent 22 days over a five-month period, but his card was faithfuly punched and he was paid for all the absent days. Without the connivance of these lower-bracket supervisory executives, it would have been impossible to have made the plan work, it was stated. Mr. Brandon admitted that present indications pointed to substantial losses by the Government in view of the extent of these operations over period of several months.

Poultry Men Freed From Price Charges

Federal complaints against three Boston retail poultry men on charges of selling kosher poultry in excess of the Federal ceiling price were dismissed today by United States Commissioners in Federal Court, on the recommendation of Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney. All three were credited with having been instrumental in the conviction of wholesalers on charges of violating ceiling prices.

David Tutin was released by Commissioner William C. Rogers, and Leonard Levine and Benjamin Graff by Commissioner Martin T. Hall.

Cape Rails Blocked

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Nov. 29 (AP)—The main line to Cape Cod of the New Haven Railroad was blocked today and early morning Boston-bound trains from the Cape were delayed when an empty passenger train en route to New Haven from South Braintree struck and derailed two cars of a 68-car freight train. No one was injured and the cause of the accident was not determined immediately.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Cold

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; increasing cloudiness Tuesday, continued cold.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire: Fair tonight. Tuesday increasing cloudiness with snow flurries in mountains, continued cold.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight. Tuesday increasing cloudiness, continued cold.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:03 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Tuesday, 1:39 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Freed in Ration Case

Aniello D. Imperato, who was living in Boston at the time of his arrest several months ago, and who became prominent in the news because of charges of having possession of gasoline ration coupons illegally, was today released when United States Commissioner William C. Rogers in Federal Court dismissed the complaint against him. Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney, recommended the dismissal and told the Commissioner that the defendant had become an important witness for the Government in prosecuting violations of the gasoline rationing regulations.

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Pre-Pearl Harbor Dads Face January Draft Call

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 — An unexpectedly high number of American fathers will have to be drafted in January, due to the slowness of Women's Army Corps' recruiting, and to failure of local draft boards to meet October schedules.

The combined Army and Navy draft call for January will be at the current high rate of 300,000 monthly, plans for tapering off induction to around 165,000 having been postponed because off:

1. Disappointing results in WAC recruitment efforts, despite Government efforts to stimulate enlistment through large advertisements in newspapers. Every girl who dons a WAC uniform either releases a soldier for combat service or fills a post for which some man—now possibly a father—would have to be drafted.

2. Failure of local draft boards to meet October schedules by more than 30,000 men, due chiefly to uncertainty caused by the congressional debate over the father-draft issue and the consequent reluctance of boards to order the early induction of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers. Many fathers who escaped the October and subsequent drafts will be taken in the sizeable January call.

WAC Drive Continues

The War Department is continuing its WAC recruiting campaign at high pressure, and is willing to take hundreds of thousands of women into the Army, being pleased with their performance thus far. Only about 60,000 women have responded, however, and WAC recruiting is running 50,000 behind schedule.

The January draft call, which already has gone out to state and local draft boards, calls for approximately the same number of fresh recruits for the armed services as the monthly calls for the last quarter of the year, or 300,000 a month. Whether draft quotas can be reduced for the February call will depend, officials declare, on the ability of local boards to make up for lost time and on results of the WAC drive.

During the recent congressional hearings on the father-draft issue, War Department and Selective Service System spokesmen testified that the Army would reach its goal of 7,700,000 men by Jan. 1, and that thereafter it would be necessary to draft only 75,000 a month to meet replacement needs. Navy spokesmen testified the Navy's manpower needs would require the steady induction of approximately 90,000 men a month until July 1 next.

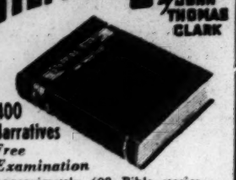
60,000 Youth a Month

Approximately 60,000 of the men to be drafted each month next year, it is estimated, will be youths who have just reached draft age. The rest of the enlarged quotas will come from older men, chiefly fathers.

Officials explained that the draft machinery is so vast and complex that monthly draft calls have to be issued two months or more in advance of their effective dates. For this reason, the October lag cannot be readily made up in November or December. After the lag is made up, the exact number of "replacements" required will, of course, depend largely on the number of battle casualties suffered by Army and Navy forces.

Meanwhile, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has opened an industry-wide drive to achieve better manpower utilization by submitting to 1,300 trade associations a War Manpower Commisison program which the Chamber indorsed as a "practical approach" to the problem.

STEPPING STONES by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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A 'Doggy' Reception

Wide World

Movie-Star Dogs Hold Hollywood Preview

Lassie is the center of attraction as well as being the center o fthe picture. On his left is Daisy, and the "pooch" who failed to look at the camera is none other than the famous Asta of "The Thin Man" and other pictures. The three children are, left to right: Michael Sterns, Sharon Smith, and Bobby Lewis. The usual background of interested spectators all had a good time, thank you, and wishes that you were there.

Early Hearing Is Assured Bill For Naval Chief of Chaplains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, have promised early hearings on the Walsh-Plumley naval chaplaincy bill for the passage of which the churches are asking but which the Navy opposes, the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains said today in supporting the measure.

Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews are united in supporting the measure, which would provide a new administrative setup for Navy chaplains by establishing the office of a Chief of Chaplains for the Navy similar to that which the Army has had since 1920. At present, the Navy Chief of Chaplains has that title only by courtesy, and is officially merely an adviser to the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel. The office exists only by executive order within the Navy and its holder is restricted to the rank of Captain. The Walsh-Plumley bill provides for a Chief of Chaplains to be appointed by the President for four years, with the temporary rank of Rear Admiral.

Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, stated in a recent address that there are now 1,750 chaplains in the Navy. These are all commissioned officers.

The National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference, the National Jewish Welfare Board, and the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, which represents Protestantism are unitedly advocating the Walsh-Plumley bill, which they claim will bring better administration and support to Navy chaplains. The Protestant Episcopal Church passed a resolution in support of the bill at its general convention in Cleveland last month.

The only reason the Navy has given officially for its stand against this request of the churches is that the proposal will cost the Navy $1,000 a year.

U. S. to Present Flags To War Victims' Kin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—A flag of the United States will be presented, as a service emblem, to the nearest relatives of men and women who are killed in the armed forces, under a congressional resolution signed by President Roosevelt.

The President also has issued an executive order, the White House announces, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue citations in the President's name to Army units for outstanding performance in action. The Secretary of the Navy already has this authority.

Army units, under the order, will be given streamers or other emblems for display. In addition, officers and enlisted men of cited units will be allowed to wear an emblem on their uniforms.

Fourteen Naval and Merchant Ships Are Launched in One Day in U. S. Yards

By the Associated Press

Nine fighting ships and five cargo vessels were sent down the ways at launching ceremonies in shipyards throughout the nation Nov. 28 to take their places in America's fast-growing navy and merchant marine.

A triple launching was held at San Pedro, Calif., where the Destroyer Escort McClelland, Seaplane Tender Norton Sound and Liberty Ship John Davey hit the sea.

The U. S. S. Nehenta Bay, an escort aircraft carrier, was launched at Vancouver, Wash., while the Submarine Cobia was named at Groton, Conn.

At Staten Island, the Detroyer U. S. S. Blue slid down the ways and in Alameda, Calif., the Troop Transport U. S. S. Admiral W. S. Benson was launched. Two destroyer escorts, the Baker and Coffman, were floated at Newark, N. J. Other launchings were: An LST (landing ship, tanks) at Evansville, Ind., three concrete cargo vessels at Tampa, Fla., and the Liberty Ship James Manning at South Portland, Maine.

No Runaway Price On Food Expected

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Paul S. Willis, President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., says that although food prices may advance as much as 5 per cent if Congress rejects the subsidy program, there is no danger of "runaway, price rises."

"The food supply situation looks far better than it did six months ago," Mr. Willis said in a statement, adding that the situation was further eased by the Army's release of "millions of cases of canned food for consumer use" and a record harvest.

He scored what he described as "reckless statements" from Washington saying that defeat of the subsidy plan would mean a sharp increase in living costs.

Major Plans to Get $1.10 From Roosevelt

FORT LEONARD WOOD, Mo., Nov. 29 (AP)—Maj. Virgil E. McDaniel says President Roosevelt owes him 55 francs ($1.10) and next time the Major is in Washington he plans to collect.

Major McDaniel was in charge of preparing well-guarded housing for the Roosevelt-Churchill Conference at Casablanca and remained there during the President's stay.

"The President broke a lens in his spectacles," Major McDaniel relates, "and sent me out to get them repaired. I paid 55 francs for the job and some day when I'm passing through Washington, I'm going to get my $1.10 back from the chief. He forgot to pay me."

Senate Seeks Cure for Juvenile Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—For the purpose of developing constructive remedies on a national basis, the United States Senate is initiating public hearings this week on the effect of growing juvenile delinquency on the war effort.

In announcing the hearings Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, Chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education, said that they would represent "a roundup of expert opinion." They will begin Tuesday and, according to present plans, continue through Thursday.

Although juvenile delinquency," he said, "has become a matter of foremost national concern, all available information on the subject has not been assembled and there has been no co-ordinated effort of government and private agencies to combat the problem.

"There seems to be no compilation of accurate and complete information on the causes, extent or result of delinquency. Our preliminary study of the question indicates that prevalent attitudes range from the hysteria of those who treat the problem as one purely of police discipline to those who would put two lollipops into every hand."

Seek Cause and Cure

The Senator added that the Committee will attempt to establish the dispassionate facts and to recommend sound remedial measures of prevention and cure.

"We recognize delinquency as a deep-rooted social problem of many facets," he explained. "We hope that the expert witnesses at our hearings will define the broad trouble areas in such a way that we will be able to continue our study with later hearings on specific phases of the over-all problem."

The Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education was established by Senate resolution last summer to study and investigate deficiencies so as consistently, "with the spirit of our institutions and the national emergency, best to promote the war and victory for our forces." The Committee is concurrently conducting an investigation of the Pascagoula, Mississippi, shipbuilding area as typical of a war boom town.

Prominent Personnel

While the Pascagoula study will "draw a national pattern of the nation's state of wartime health," according to Senator Pepper, the hearings on juvenile delinquency are designed to point out one of the specific problems which is causing great concern and which is having "an apparent damaging effect on the war effort," Senator Pepper said.

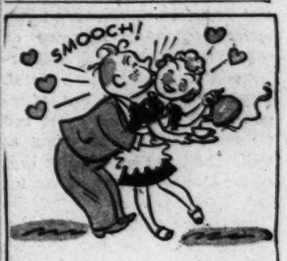
Other members of the Committee are Senators Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah; James M. Tunnell, (D) of Delaware; Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska. Randolph Feltus is Staff Director of the Committee.

Among the witnesses at the hearings will be: Judge Paul W. Alexander, Court of Common Pleas, Toledo, Ohio; Joseph Anderson, Executive Secretary, American Association of Social Workers; David Armstrong, Executive Director, Boys Clubs of America; James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Department of Justice; Richard Chappell, Chief Probation Officer, Supreme Court: Charles L. Chute, Executive Secretary, National Probation Association; the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Boys Town, Nebraska; Dr. Arnold Gosell, Yale Child Development Clinic, Yale University; Miss Eleanor Fowler, Executive Secretary, Congress of Industrial Organizations Women's Auxiliary; Charles J. Hahn, Jr., Secretary, National Sheriffs' Association; Andrew Jackson Higgins, Higgins Industries, New Orleans; Miss Elizabeth Herring, Representative of National Board of the Y. W. C. A.; Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief, Children's Bureau; Mark McCloskey, Director, Community War Services: Michael F. Morrissey, President, National Association of Police Chiefs: Elliott Ness, Director, Social Protection Division, Community War Services; G. Howland Shaw, National Conference of Juvenile Agencies; Henry Luce, Publisher, Time-Life-Fortune, New York City; and (Dame) May Whitty of M. G. M. Studios, Hollywood, California.

Peril in High Pay

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—The "distorted idea of wages that young workers are acquiring in their present jobs may have serious postwar consequences," the annual report of the National Child Labor Committee thinks.

It declared that extension of minimum wage legislation for minors would be imperative after the war.



You can boil or you can "perk" it—
Postum's *grand*
made either way!
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To *Instant* Postum,
in the cup,
Add hot water—
no delay!

TWO FORMS: ONE DELICIOUS FLAVOR!

Postum contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

Start the New Year with a Simpson Suit

Get your wardrobe off to a flying, favorable start! Order your new Simpson suit now. Your choice of brand new, all-wool fabrics and a complete selection of the latest styles . . . for both men and women. Tailored to your own personal measurements by skilled Simpson craftsmen. Call the Simpson Representative in your neighborhood now!

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Display rooms in principal cities • Consult city headings for address of nearest representative

WHEN BUSINESS CALLS YOU TO

DAYTON
PHOENIX
LOS ANGELES

TRY TWA FIRST

We're busy too—but never too busy to try hard to get you where you want to go the easiest, quickest, pleasantest way. Try us when you travel.

•

TWA TICKET OFFICE
Parker House Lobby

•

The TWA TRANSCONTINENTAL Airline

Reminder—Buy another WAR BOND today!

THESE DAYS YOU'LL WELCOME

"The Children's Milk"

© Borden Co.

MOTHERS, conserve food. Buy carefully.

See that your family get the *most* out of what you buy!

We suggest that you switch to the milk that gives them *extra benefits*—Borden's Homogenized Vitamin D Milk, called "The Children's Milk."

Every quart gives you a full day's supply of Vitamin D; gives you body-building proteins and Vitamins B_1 and Niacin—and *670 food-energy calories!*

Every quart is rich in calcium and phosphorus; is an excellent source of Vitamins A and B_2!

And it's quicker-digesting! Every drop of butterfat is broken down into 200 easy-to-digest particles . . . which means *cream in every sip* — equal *nourishment in every drop!*

BORDEN'S HOMOGENIZED VITAMIN D MILK

AT YOUR DOOR, OR AT YOUR STORE

MR. THROCKMORTON is indispensable...

His job isn't as important sounding as an aircraft worker or welder. But it is men like Mr. Throckmorton in our banks, insurance companies and thousands of little businesses, that keep the home front ticking.

He's often doing three men's work. His hours are unlimited. And after hours he's an air-raid warden, a bondadier, or an auxiliary policeman.

He too is indispensable to Victory.

* * *

We have the job of carrying Mr. Throckmorton, and thousands of others like him, between their homes and offices in Southern New England.

He may have to walk several extra blocks to a bus stop. But he does not complain, nor ask any special favors.

He has figured out that the millions of gallons of gasoline and miles of tire wear that are saved through fewer bus stops and starts, could move a whole invading army toward Victory.

* * *

Yes, Victory depends upon lots of little sacrifices and inconveniences. If we can meet them with patience and understanding, we are helping to make it a united front.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION CO.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

SERVING 146 CITIES AND TOWNS IN MASSACHUSETTS · RHODE ISLAND · CONNECTICUT

Women Told of the Need To Study World Relations

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is of the utmost importance that American women keep themselves thoroughly informed on everything that has to do with international relations, Dr. Sarah Wambaugh declared this afternoon. "We have great power and we must have understanding as well," she told the Brookline Unit of the Boston League of Women Voters.

"It is important," she explained, "because after the last war we were misled into supporting the pacifist attitude of several administrations. In their effort to put something in place of the League of Nations as a foreign policy, those administrations settled upon reduction of armaments as a policy without the necessary foundation of international organization and collective security which would make reduction of armaments safe."

Inadequate understanding of international relations led American women not only to support the Washington Naval Conference in 1922 but to work their fingers off for the Kellogg Pact, according to Miss Wambaugh. The latter, she added, proved not a blessing but a mistfortune because it lulled us into a false sense of security.

She warned her listeners to be prepared, despite the Senate's endorsement of the Moscow Declaration, for the repetition on the part of some Senators of their former tactics when they defeated the League of Nations—when they said they were for "a" League but not "the" League.

Miss Wambaugh, who is a world authority on international plebiscites and who attended 15 of the 20 League assemblies, does not favor any long interregnum after the fighting stops. She fears it would not be a cooling off period, especially in the matter of territorial adjustments. If America's isolationists have really had a change of heart, she said, the United Nations should be perfecting the form of a world organization now.

Bryn Mawr Club

Dr. Madelaine R. Brown of Cambridge will be guest speaker at the season's first meeting of the Bryn Mawr Club of Boston Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 3 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Henry Freeman Allen. "What Boston Women Doctors Are Doing in the War" will be her topic.

Footlight Club

As its 212th production, the Footlight Club of Jamaica Plain will present the mystery comedy, "A Riddle for Mr. Twiddle," by Madison L. Goff, at Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. Bertram K. Little is directing the production, with Edward B. Lyon as stage manager, Miss Emily Furness in charge of properties, Miss Mary Frances Ludwig as prompter, and Mrs. Elbert B. Duncan assisting with the make-up.

The cast includes Miss Rebecca P. Thomas, Mrs. J. Martin Woodall, Miss Betsy Tower, Robert W. Myers, Ewan Hutchison, Richard Douglas, Frank B. Lawler, Edward B. Locke, and Alexander S. Parker.

Bazaar in Newton

Handmade articles suitable for Christmas gifts will be available at the Christmas Stocking Bazaar to be held by the Newton Center Woman's Club on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 2 and 3, at the clubhouse. Ten per cent of the proceeds will go for the work of the War Service Committee. A musical program by Mrs. C. Hassler Capron and Mrs. John D. Merrill will open the bazaar at 10 a. m.

A cafeteria luncheon will be served on Thursday at 12 o'clock by Mrs. Gertrude Hayden and her committee. Mrs. Harold Keller will present a yeoman soloist at 2:15, and tea will be served from 2:30 to 5 p. m. Santa Claus will be on hand at 2 o'clock to take part in the children's entertainment planned by Mrs. Victor Vaughan, President.

Friday's luncheon, by reservation only, will be followed by bridge at 2 p. m. Mrs. Howard O. Winslow and Mrs. Skakle are general co-chairmen.

Tuesday Programs

Fortnightly Club of Sharon—"The A. B. C. of India" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Katharine E. Dudley in the High School Auditorium at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. John B. Hitchins and Mrs. John H. Wyatt will be hostesses.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club—Mrs. Frederick A. Watson, Chairman of the Literature Department, will present Alice Dixon Bond, who will discuss recent books, at 2:30 p. m. in the Unitarian Parish House. Tea will be served later at the Loring-Greenough House.

New Century Club, Needham—Dr. William J. Pinard will discuss "The Effect of War on Education," at 2:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. Arthur G. Johnson. Mrs. Charles T. Creamer, Education Chairman, has charge of the meeting. Hostesses will be Mrs. Herbert E. Blaisdell and Mrs. Norman A. Dubois.

Quest and Question Club in Winthrop—Mrs. William H. Lapham will preside at the meeting at the home of Mrs. Lewis F. Davis, 52 Sargent Street, 2 p. m.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club—The Junior Unit will meet for dinner at 6 p. m. at 46 Beacon Street. W. Rae Long, Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions, will speak on "The Services Rendered by the State to the Men in the Armed Forces and Their Dependents." Miss Sally Russell of Arlington will preside.

Five Girls Off This Week For 4-H Rewards

Five charming and pretty young country girls from Massachusetts will travel to the National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago this week. The trip is their reward for having won top-prizes in five different fields of labor under the 4-H banner.

The girls include: Clarice Allard, of Indian Orchard who was adjudged to have done the best job in the State of planning, selecting, constructing, assembling, and caring for her wartime wardrobe. This is part of a program of the National 4-H Clubs which is intended to encourage its girl members to dress appropriately, and economically, and the award is provided by the American Viscose Corporation.

Anne Micka, of Easthampton. She scored highest in the Canning Achiement Contest. As a reward, the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Corporation is paying for her trip. During 6 years in 4-H Club work, Anne has preserved 2,024 quarts of meats, vegetables, fruits, soups, and jellies.

Phyllis Read who lives in Shirley, won the State Food Preparation Contest. According to details of the program in which she participated, and in which Servel, Inc., contributes the award, Phyllis made the greatest possible use of home-produced food, and prepared 91 nutritious, balanced, wholesome meals for her family. In case this sounds easy, it means that Phyllis prepared 499 dishes and bakings in the course of winning her prize.

Barbara Reid, South Lincoln girl, is being given her Chicago trip by the Educational Bureau of the Spool Cotton Company. Her distinction is that she made over or mended 67 of her own and her family's old garments during the year, besides crocheting and knitting various attractive accessories for her wardrobe.

Louise Swanson, of Rehoboth, boasts an "all around 4-H girls' record," for which Montgomery Ward is sending her to Chicago. During seven years in club work, Louise has sewed and remodeled nine garments, served 27 dishes, fixed 25 home furnishing articles, and canned 984 quarts of food. In her spare time, she managed, moreover, to serve a year each as assistant and junior club leader.

Immediate Punishment Urged For Anti-Semitic Incidents

Immediate punishment of those persons responsible for the recent alleged anti-Semitic incidents in Greater Boston was demanded last night by Joseph Salerno, head of the Massachusetts Council of the C. I. O. and Chairman of the Massachusetts Citizens Committee for Racial Unity.

Speaking in Symphony Hall at a racial unity meeting sponsored by the Citizens Committee and the New England Division of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Mr. Salerno called for the arrest of "those who gave the beatings in Roxbury and Dorchester and not the arrest of the boys who received them."

No Tempest in Teapot

Charging that America is in danger of losing the battle of Democracy while winning the battle of Berlin, the C. I. O. chief said, "Hitler has won more battles by creating national divisions and confusions among his enemies than he has won actual military battles."

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Boston area of the Methodist Church, said the anti-Semitic incidents were no "tempest in a Boston teapot."

"I can't prove there's a definite tie-up between the recent outbreaks and the vast national Fascist movement, but I know for a fact that the former constitutes a real menace to our form of government.

"We must act and act at once," Bishop Oxnam said. "We must act to prosecute those responsible for the Dorchester-Roxbury incidents and within our various denominations themselves we must act to gain toleration of other faiths. Soldiers must not return home to find doors closed to them on account of color or creed."

The Rev. Monsignor Richard J. Haberlin, Roman Catholic Vicar General, Archdiocese of Boston, representing William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, told the audience of approximately, 1,200 that "to deny our neighbor his inalienable rights amounts to a rejection of God and to despise him because of his race or religious belief is neither Catholic nor American."

Engender Jew-Baiting

Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz said that attacks on Jewish youths, whether directed by anti-Semitic propaganda groups nationally or not, if allowed to remain unchallenged "engender in youth the same Jew-baiting proclivities which started Germany toward moral collapse and which are the basis of all Fascist movements.

"We cannot dismiss these attacks as mere kid stuff or sigh and say racial prejudice is an ancient malady," Rabbi Rubenovitz said.

Governor Saltonstall warned the meeting that attacks on one group were the forerunners of violence to others.

"In dealing with this problem in Massachusetts," the Governor said, "we must look primarily to the future. The utmost pains will be taken to deal fairly and thoroughly with what has happened but our chief concern must be to prevent it happening again."

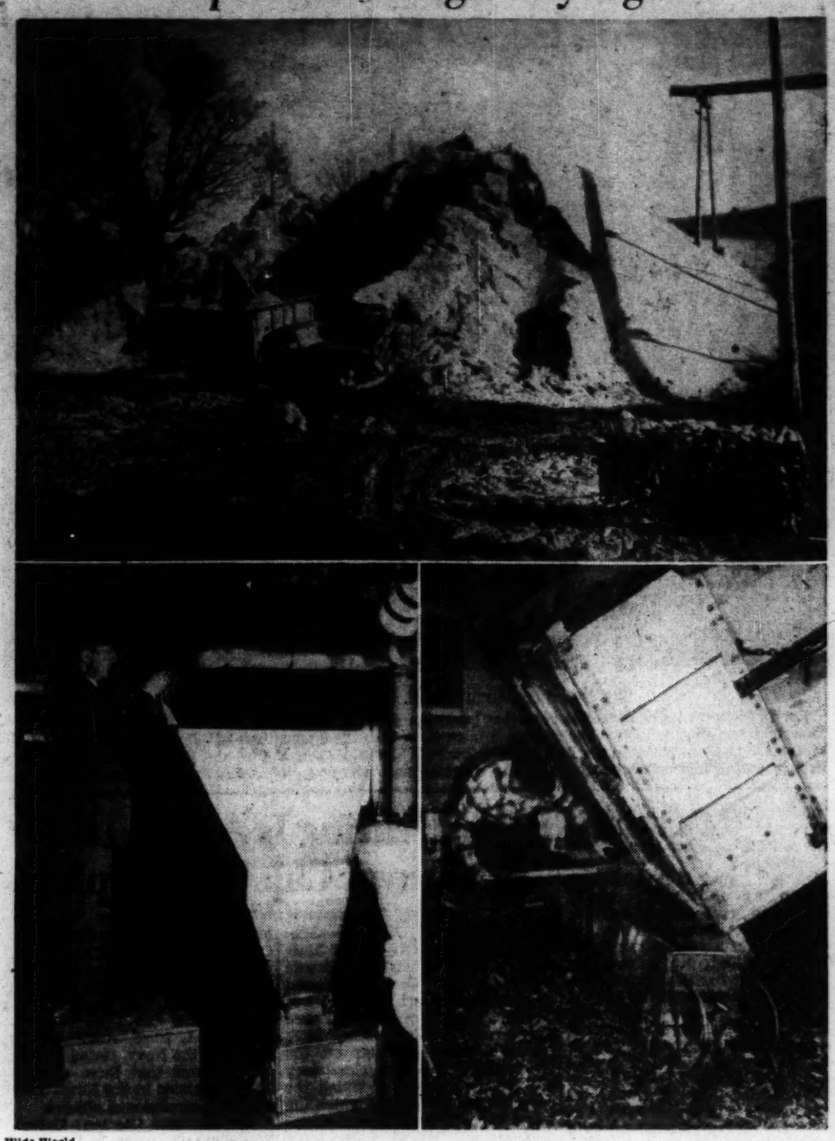
Deploring racial frictions Mayor Maurice J. Tobin called for understanding on a common basis of Americanism.

Budget Officer And Analyst Sought

Open competitive examinations were announced today by the Boston office of the United States Civil Service Commission, one for a budget officer at $3,200 a year and one for a classification analyst at $2,000 a year. Both are for duty with the War Production Board, Regional Office, at Boston.

Applications will close Dec. 7 for the budget officer position and Dec. 10 for the analyst. The budget officer will be responsible for the installation and continuing operation of a budget system for the New England Region of the War Production Board and perform related work as required. The analyst will be responsible for the recommendation of the classification of all positions up to and including grade CAF-9 in employees.

Yup! Yankee Ingenuity Again



Wide World

Townfolk Burn Sawdust and Save Oil

Piles of sawdust, which for years have been considered the worthless by-product of the sawmill industry in Strong, Maine, are now keeping more than 150 homes, hotels, and office buildings warm. As an experiment, T. R. Hodgkins, President of one of the largest mills in the State, built an automatic sawdust burner for his home to use sawdust which he previously paid to have carted away. The experiment was a success, and Mr. Hodgkins had more than 150 more burners built for townspeople. Local rationing authorities say the sawdust burners have saved 250,000 gallons of fuel oil. Top—A truck is loaded with sawdust at one of the huge piles. Lower left—Simple conveyor belt driven by small electric motor fills a cellar bin. Lower right—Mr. Hodgkins fills hopper in cellar and gravity does rest.

15 Gasoline Dealers Barred From Selling

Fifteen western Massachusetts gasoline dealers today received OPA orders barring them from buying, or dealing in gasoline for periods ranging from one month to one year on the ground that they violated ration regulations.

William J. Day, Office of Price Administration hearing Officer, upon issuing the suspension orders, charged that the ration violations included exchanging, purchasing and selling of counterfeit ration coupons, gasoline shortages resulting from acceptance of counterfeit coupons and acceptance of unendorsed coupons and sales without coupons.

The suspended dealers were among 33 given hearings in Springfield on Armistice Day.

The OPA reported that the suspensions were the largest number in Massachusetts since rationing went into effect.

Four gas station operators receiving one-year ration suspensions were:

Victor DeAngelo, operator of Vic's Gasoline Station, East Longmeadow, charged with buying and selling gas coupons, suspended from Dec. 13, 1943 to Dec. 31, 1944.

Daniel D. Guistina, operator of Dan's Service Station, West Springfield, on charges of buying 40 sheets of counterfeit coupons; selling gasoline without coupons at a premium price of 3c cents a gallon; transferring 899 counterfeit coupons to his supplier. Suspended from Dec. 13, 1943 to Dec. 13, 1944.

Arthur Joyal, operator of a Willimansett station, charged with buying 40 sheets of counterfeit coupons; selling gasoline for unindorsed coupons; and for having 48 counterfeit coupons in his possession. It was charged that out of 250 coupons 98 were counterfeit and 37 bore no indorsement. The suspension was from Dec. 13, 1943 to Dec. 31, 1944.

Henry Savoit, operator of the King Street Service Station, 229 King Street, Springfield, on charges of buying 50 sheets of counterfeit coupons; for selling 3 gallons of gasoline for $1; and possession of 235 counterfeit coupons; suspended from Dec. 13, 1943, to Dec. 31, 1944.

The other 11 suspensions:

George A. Portres, Junior and Senior, operators of the City Garage, Holyoke, charged with selling gasoline without coupons; suspended for one month, from Dec. 13, 1943, to Jan. 13, 1944.

Carl E. Jones, agent of the Atlantic Service Station at 600 Belmont Avenue, Springfield, charged with having in his possession 300 counterfeit coupons; suspended for six months from Dec. 13, 1943, to June 13, 1944.

Thomas D. Burgess, operator of the Burgess Atlantic Service Station, Holyoke, on charges of having in his possession 52 counterfeit coupons; suspended for six months from Dec. 13, 1943, to June 13, 1944.

Jacob Schwars, operator of a Greenfield gasoline station, charged with selling gasoline without coupons; having in his possession counterfeit coupons; suspended for six months from Dec. 13, 1943, to June 13, 1944.

Leroy Nutting, operator of an Easthampton gas station, charged with having in his possession 35 counterfeit coupons, suspended for six months from Dec. 13, 1943, to June 13, 1944.

Stanley Zaronek, operator of Stanley's Service Station Indian Orchard, on charges of having in his possession 102 counterfeit coupons, suspended for six months from Dec. 13, 1943 to June 13, 1944.

Joseph and Thomas Walas, operators of the Walas Service Station, Chicopee Falls, for having in his possession 118 counterfeit coupons and 439 unendorsed coupons; suspended for six months from Dec. 13, 1943 to June 13 1944.

Alexis J. Bousquet, operator of an Indian Orchard gas station on charges having in his possession 89 counterfeit coupons; suspended for six months from Dec. 13, 1943 to June 13, 1944.

John Opalenik, operator of a South Hadley Falls gas station charged with having in his possession 204 counterfeit coupons; suspended for six months from Dec. 13, 1943 to June 13, 1944.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Dec. 4 — Brown Stamps "G," "H," "J," and "K" in Ration Book No. 3 now valid, will expire on this date.

Today—Brown stamps "L" and "M" now valid; "N," Dec. 5; "P," Dec. 12. All expire Jan. 1, 1944.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods—First series of Green Stamps "A," "B," and "C" in Book No. 4 now valid; expire Dec. 20. Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" become valid Dec. 1 and expire Jan. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2 gallons each, but expiration dates vary. Face of each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—New No. 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Tomorrow—Last day for tire inspection for C book holders.

New tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601.

Mailing Dates

Christmas mailing closing dates for points within continental United States are as follows:

Today mail cards to Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

Dec. 1 mail cards and letters to Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Dec. 3 mail cards and letters to Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dec. 6 mail parcels and on Dec. 13 mail cards and letters to Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Boston postal district.

Coal Delivery Plans Announced

Emergency arrangements for delivery of coal to those in desperate and immediate need at any time this winter, have been completed by the City of Boston. Applying only to residents of the city, the plan is announced as follows:

Any resident of the City of Boston who cannot find a dealer who is able to supply his coal needs, may call Capitol 8320, Fuel Section, and arrangements will be made to see that coal is supplied.

In order that all of the people of Boston may share equally in the amount of coal available, it will be necessary to check each such request.

The Office of Defense Transportation Advisory Committee and the Retail Fuel Institute have agreed to co-operate in seeing to it that coal will be furnished to all who need it.

This plan is not intended as a clearing house for coal orders and requests should be made only by those who are unable to obtain coal through the usual channels.

Tanks as Fire Fighters Lauded by Supply Expert

American light and medium tanks are the best desert fire-fighting equipment in the world, according to Col. Ward E. Becker, Army ordnance officer, recently returned from Bizerte.

Colonel Becker, now serving as a supply expert on the War Department General Staff, today told Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Commanding General of the Boston Ordnance District, how the bulk of the ammunition in a North African dump was saved. Parts of the tanks are manufactured in New England under supervision of the Boston Ordnance District, Army Service Forces.

During the Tunisian campaign fire started at a mammoth ammunition dump which supplied the American second corps, the Colonel said. More than 2,000 tons of the total supply exploded, mainly as a result of white-hot fragments of metal flying distances of 400 yards and successively firing other piles of ammunition. The bulk of the ammunition, however, was saved by using light and medium tanks as fire-fighters.

Colonel Becker explained that it was necessary to evacuate ammunition in a hurry so that there would be a safety zone of at least 1,000 yards between the exploding ammunition and the rest of the depot stocks. Twenty tanks entered the fire zone and formed protective barricades around individual piles of ammunition.

Ordnance trucks and crews operated behind the tank barriers formed by the sturdy tanks until eventually a wide safety zone was successfully extended through the entire area. A total of 1,000 tons of ammunition was moved in 4½ hours. Under normal circumstances, an ordnance company of 180 men would require two days to move the same tonnage.

According to General Lewis, ordnance officers discovered that light and medium tanks were extremely effective in fighting grass fires which were started by the white-hot flying fragments. By running back and forth across the burning grass and stubble, the fire was quickly extinguished. This knowledge was particularly valuable in a country where water was at a premium.

Whenever a fire started in ammunition crates near the ground, tanks would be driven up full speed and then swerved suddenly so as to kick up and shower the burning crate with dirt or sand. This novel technique smothered the fire.

Colonel Becker revealed that it soon became normal practice at many ordnance ammunition depots in North Africa to keep two or three tanks on 24-hour fire-fighting service, tank crews sleeping beside their vehicles.

Captured German ammunition, aside from concealed booby traps, proved to be a continuous fire hazard. The Nazis used tropic and sub-tropic ammunition. Some of the latter was employed in North Africa and proved very unstable, the intense African heat causing it to go off.

In this way, on one occasion, several thousand tons of German stuff went off with heavy detenations, at varying intervals, for ten hours.

Ordnance troops saved ammunition to the value of millions of dollars as a result of vigilance and prompt action in putting out fires which were started by the terrific heat of the African sun.

Maine Is Proud of Its Record In Building of Wooden Ships

The Week In Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 29 — Maine counts its Liberty Ships at well over 100, but old-timers take greater pride in the less spectacular turnout of wooden ships being built at small Maine yards. These wooden barges, Coast Guard cutters and other auxiliary boats essential to the Navy and Merchant Marine, are being turned out with deep-rooted skill that dates back to Maine's early beginnings when logs were sluiced down the banks of its rivers to lay the keels of clipper ships that sailed the seven seas.

Last week the Richmond Shipbuilding Corporation, at South Gardiner, launched its second barge, the White Ash Two, after a stormy building record, and announced the third ship contracted for would go down the ways in two to three weeks. The Casco Shipbuilding Co. at South Freeport announced it would launch this week the Red Oak, fourth in a series of five barges contracted, and was negotiating for contracts to build 95-foot fishing boats and other wooden craft.

These yards and others up and down the coast do not enjoy the advantages of mass-production and assembly-line technique which speeds the South Portland Liberty Ships into service. But the ships they build have that old-time quality of individuality growing out of the problems encountered in each. The South Gardiner yard came a long way from winning the production pennants, but other wooden-ship yards have won honors equal to those awarded the New England Shipbuilding Corporation which is turning out steel cargo ships weekly. Already the few remaining skimpy hardwood lots have been stripped for oak to build the framework of these wooden ships and hundreds of them have been long in service in this war.

Aviation Boom

The present conflict marks in an emphatic way the transition from the Maine of the past to the Maine of the future. While these wooden ships are still being built, probably for the last time in great numbers, Maine's air frontiers are being clearly marked for the expected postwar aviation boom. Last week officials of the Brunswick Naval Air Station announced they would award six men the "Meritorious Civilian Service" lapel button for their accomplishments in construction of the huge flying field serving the North Atlantic Fleet.

This field is only one of more than 20 first class flying fields, both of a military and commercial nature, which have been constructed to give Maine the best network of aviation bases of any northeastern state.

Gov. Sumner Sewall, who sees Maine as the last "flag stop" in the United States for traffic Europe-bound over the Great Circle route, thinks Maine is in for a brilliant aviation future. Scion of an old shipbuilding family, he likes to believe that Maine will restore through air commerce some of the glory it enjoyed in its early days of clipper ships.

He was instrumental in shaping the legislation which made possible construction of the strategically located airports when the Federal Government turned its final works projects funds into building bases for the eastern defense. And, with other far-sighted leaders, he saw to it that the fields were located where they would do as much good to Maine after the war as they would in defending her during the conflict.

The State now has the big Brunswick Naval base, the huge Army bases at Presque Isle and Bangor, and some 20 additional smaller, well-laid-out fields serving them in a military sense as satellite fields. But from a commercial point of view, they provide two principal air routes, one up the coast and the second through the center of the State, which give what he considers nearly ideal dispersion and location for Maine's topography.

He admits the commercial potentialities for Maine in future world air commerce are still problematical, with the "Blue Banner" traffic sure to go overhead to the big cities. But, he insists, you just can't be on a "busy street" like this without picking up a lot of business.

As for the development of the State itself, its industries and particularly its recreational interests, he believes the possibilities are limitless. Maine's worse drawbacks, inaccessibility and forbidding distances, have been eliminated.

Jobs for N. E. College Girls

During the next 10 days Curtiss-Wright Corporation will be recruiting New England college girls to fill the ranks of its second training course for women engineering aids.

Personnel representatives of the corporation will interview applicants tomorrow at Wellesley College, Dec. 2 at Radcliffe and Jackson College, Dec. 7 at Mount Holyoke, and Dec. 8 at the University of Connecticut. Today they have been interviewing interested girls at Smith and Massachusetts State, and in the near future they will visit Pembroke and Middlebury College and the University of Vermont.

Girls now in college who have had at least high school mathematics from advanced algebra through trigonometry are eligible to apply for interviews. The recruiting center for New England and eastern New York is at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., and inquiries may be sent there in care of Miss Mary deMille McLeod, Personnel Representative, Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

The 10-month training program is designed to equip the girls to relieve graduate male engineers for more important and more technical duties. While in training the Cadettes will receive tuition, room and board and $10 weekly. It is planned to employ them in Curtiss-Wright plants at salaries commensurate with those paid to engineering aids.

About 700 Cadettes enrolled in the first course will finish the middle of December and report for work after the holidays. They are being trained at Rensselaer, Cornell, Iowa State College, University of Texas, Purdue, University of Minnesota, and Penn State College. The new recruits will be trained at some of these same colleges.

Bostonian Wins Radio Honor

Latin School Senior Chosen

Kevin MacGovern, Secretary-Treasurer of the senior class at the Boston Public Latin School, who has just been named as the winner of the competitive Junior Town Meetings recently held in 21 high schools to determine the Boston representative on an America's Town Meeting of the Air radiocast Dec. 9. Topic of the radio debate, which will originate in the auditorium of the Latin School, is "Should the Government Subsidize College Education After the War?"

Gifts from Jones McDuffee's
THE AIR-WAYS GLOBE
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Rare Textiles Come to Boston—New Saroyan Play in New York Debut

Notable McCormick Collection Acquired by the Art Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

A fitting climax to the accelerating growth of the textile department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is the recent acquisition of the collection of Elizabeth Day McCormick of Chicago. This is a superlative gift of embroideries, costumes, and costume accessories of Europe and the Near East, of a quality and comprehensiveness unsurpassed in this country. That Miss McCormick considered the Boston Museum the most fitting recipient of a collection resulting from a lifetime of search is a great compliment.

The McCormick accession enriches immeasurably an already notable aggregation of textiles. Exploration of the corridors and galleries of the museum discloses precious specimens found by such independent and resolute collectors as Denman Ross, pieces brought to light by various members of the Boston Museum staff. There are handsome weaves made by early Christians who dwelt in Egypt; fabrics of China and Japan; printed, embroidered, woven, and batiked pieces from India and the East Indies; Turkish pieces; embroideries of the Greek Islands, North Africa; tapestries and needlework of the Indians of Guatemala and of the pre-Incan natives of the Andes.

♦ ♦ ♦

Just a few years ago, the Lehman Collection of European embroideries, lace, and weaving came to the Museum. The handsome manner in which they are installed in a gallery adjoining the Karolik Collection points auspiciously to an appropriate display of the McCormick textiles.

There are about a thousand items of needlework and historic costumes in this gift. They cover the period from the sixteenth through the nineteenth century. Specimens of workmanship are included from England, France, Russia, Italy, Germany, Jugoslavia, Greece, the Greek Islands, North Africa, Asia Minor, Persia, and India. Prints, costume plates, and books supplement the textiles.

A large group of embroideries prepared with metal and silk threads were once used in the Greek Church. There are panels from ecclesiastical vestments, altar cloths, and embroidered icons. They hold closely to orthodox traditions in design, containing emblems and symbols betokening their function. They differ greatly in formality from the Greek Island embroideries. These are domestic and secular, expressing native lore, depicting real and legendary flora and fauna. Here is a folk-handling of the textile; the housewife is the artist and she holds forth after the manner of her aunt or grandmother, who had imparted what she in turn had inherited from her forebears. Needlework has maintained traditions of belief and myth that reach back to pre-history. It is sad to reflect that machinery in our own day threatens to terminate that long line of tradition.

♦ ♦ ♦

The McCormick gift is richly laden with embroideries from the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne. Those days might well be designated a Golden Age of embroidery. Queen Elizabeth loved fine dress and she was a generous patroness of embroiderers. The sumptuousness of the Elizabethan needlework reflects her taste and enthusiasm. The beautiful doublet and coif in the McCormick collection worked with gold and silver thread seems on well established evidence to have been left by Queen Elizabeth at Kimberley in Norfolk when she lodged there in 1578.

Subsequent centuries yielded their fashions and trends. The art of needlework in England changed, standards relaxed, taste responded to new influences. There are gloves and caps, pillow covers, bed covers, boxes, book covers, picture embroideries. We see the variety of stitches, and the strenuous attempts by later generations to achieve more elaborate and striking effects, to press the stitches beyond their normal plane into three-diminesional patterns.

The costumes shed light upon the taste of a bygone era. Here is visible and palpable evidence of the elegance of the beau monde.

Documentary articles prepared with scholarly circumspection by Curator of Textiles, Miss Gertrude Townsend, will gradually record the specimens for students of the future. At present, the study of textiles is in good measure to be a pioneer undertaking, and the mass of material accumulated by museums will provide textile experts with problems for years to come.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Stump Work Cushion From Seventeenth-Century England

In the Elizabeth Day McCormick Collection of European and Near Eastern Embroideries, Costumes, and Costume Accessories presented to the museum by Miss McCormick.

'Get Away, Old Man' Presented by George Abbott

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

"Get Away, Old Man," a satirical play in three acts by William Saroyan, produced and staged by George Abbott at the Cort Theater Wednesday evening, is another proof that the author is an original, always puzzling, phenomenon in the theater, where well defined patterns of behavior are so established that surprise and wonder are seldom to be encountered together from one year's end to another.

The astonishing thing that Mr. Saroyan brings to the theater in his new play is an unwavering awareness that people ordinarily do not say what they think, but what it is the custom to say in the circles in which they move. Most plays are written that way, too, and the closer they conform to that custom, the more likely they are to be praised for being lifelike. Mr. Saroyan isn't interested in that sort of conformity, for sooner or later in the course of his new play he starts all his characters to saying precisely what they think and feel. The results are cause for astonished laughter, and passing moments of rhapsodic beauty.

♦ ♦ ♦

What makes this sort of thing devastating in "Get Away Old Man" is the play's scene, a motion picture studio in Hollywood, center of a vast industry based on merchandising entertainment patterns. Master of these patterns is Patrick Hammer, a producer whose epics gross five millions each. The pattern smasher is Harry Bird, an original writer who seeks only to reveal verities, whom Hammer has been trying for three weeks to jut under contract to write a super mother film.

Hammer is a crafty man of business, with a habit of acting out all his hackneyed ideas. Harry antagonizes him by calling him a crook and a ham. Only when Harry encounters Martha, a studio extra, does he consent to try to write the story, for she inspires him. In the end they go off to get married in San Francisco. Before he goes Harry strips Hammer of the imposing façade he has manufactured for himself out of his business opportunities. Hammer, furious, dons again his rags of power and privilege, and starts plotting to get the story from Harry at a miserable fee.

♦ ♦ ♦

The play is over when Mr. Saroyan has finished his revelation of the thoughts and feelings of his characters under stress of incidents that stir them out of their customary talk and behaviour. Though it is without some of the elements of construction to be expected in a Broadway play, the audience paid it the compliment of absorbed attention. The first act is unconventionally short, but it suffices to set forth the basis for the action that follows. The third act is uncommonly long, but it leaves no loose ends to a story that carries half a dozen characters through a series of relationships that shake them to the roots.

Clearly the spectators enjoyed the process of unveiling these characters. It was evident that no one wished to miss the next starling thing they would have to say, or the incidental moments of vision that come to them in the casualness of their talk. In staging the play Mr. Abbott has allowed the important and the unimportant to flow along as a stream calling for no special moments of emphasis. The result is talk that has a rich texture of interest for spectators who are ready to contribute something of thought and feeling to the proceedings.

Richard Widmark acts Bird with a simplicity and an easy concentration that make Harry a believable bombshell in a community devoted to the making of tidy confections.

♦ ♦ ♦

Edward Begley as Hammer has a large caricature task, and carries it off with unflagging vitality and unction. Beatrice Harper has both the intelligence and the prettiness to give a satisfying portrait of Martha, who had come to Hollywood to get into pictures and had thought the only way was to be all things to all men. William Adams plays illuminatingly an assistant producer who, fundamentally honest, has become a living compromise, so habitual is his thinking in terms of the obvious. Sula Levitch was justly applauded for his playing of the piano.

Glenn Anders plays Sam, a writer under contract to do some mysterious chore, who is drunk all the time. It is Sam who pretends to be Harry when a reporter comes to get an interview, doubtless at Hammer's invitation.

This is but one of several highly amusing incidents in a play that spectators may sometimes find cryptic but that should also prove rewarding because of its freshness of approach to human nature off parade. By the same token it should be understood that the language used by some of the characters is, to use the politest of possible terms, audacious.

James Manatt

Dorothy Mackaill

At the Wilbur in "Ramshackle Inn."

On the Stage

"Decision," a new play by Edward Chodorov, is earmarked for a fortnight's try-out engagement in Boston, beginning Monday, Jan. 24. The playwright will direct the production and Edward Choate will present it. The play, said to be concerned with fascism in America, tells of a soldier who returns to a small city after long absence.

♦ ♦ ♦

Eva LeGallienne and Joseph Schildkraut will head the cast in a revival of Chekhov's "The Cherry Orchard," under the management of Carly Wharton and Margaret Webster.

♦ ♦ ♦

Walter Brooks plans a New York production in January of a new comedy with music, "That Girl From Texas," book by Harlon Thompson, Lyrics by Mr. Thompson and Gladys Shelley, music by Barry Archer.

♦ ♦ ♦

"Stovepipe Hat," a legend with music based on incidents in the life of Lincoln, with book and lyrics by Walter F. Hannan, Edward Heyman, and Harold Spina, and music by Mr. Spina, is again announced for production, this time by John Moses.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Theater Guild announces for production this season "The Beautiful and the Free," a new play by Helene Hanff, having to do with young people against the background of a summer theater.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program. YV5RN, 6.22 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—McGeachy's "Daily Round Up." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg.; 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—John Doe's New World, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—"The Children's Hour." TGWA, 9.58 meg., 31 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Workers' Weekend, GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Lima, Peru—11:36 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"Ramshackle Inn," comedy by George Batson. Starring ZaSu Pitts. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Leila Ernst, Lenore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert — "Blossom Time," operetta by Dorothy Donnelly and Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Barbara Scully. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Second concert in the supplementary series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, conducting. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"For Whom the Bell Tolls." Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05.

Exeter—"Johnny Come Lately." James Cagney. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Honeymoon Lodge," Harriet Hilliard. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Victory Through Air Power." 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6. Sneak Preview: 8:45. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young, Ina Claire. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:05, 10:30.

Kenmore—"Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland. 2:50, 6, 9:30. "Two Tickets to London," George Sanders. 1, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Made for Each Other," James Stewart, Charles Coburn. 3, 6:17, 9:34. "It's Love Again," Jessie Mathews, Robert Young. 10:08 a. m., 1:25, 4:42, 7:59.

Metropolitan—"Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 8:50. "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young, Adolphe Menjou. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25, 10.

Modern—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arhtur. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:40, 9:15. "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien. 9:15 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:45.

Old South Theater—"Quincy Howe interviews John Roy Carlson." "Amphibious Fighters." "Ode to Victory." cartoons and 30 minutes of latest news.

Orpheum—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 11:30 a. m., 2:17, 6:34, 10:01. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 1:29, 4:56, 8:13.

Paramount—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. 10:40 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9. "Murder on the Waterfront," John Loder. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:05.

RKO-Boston — "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 11:06 a. m., 2:04, 5:02, 8. 10:23, Stage Show. 12:25, 3:23, 6:21, 9:19.

Scollay—"Johnny Come Lately," Jimmy Cagney, Grace George. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:25. "That Natzy Nuisance," 9:45 a. m., 12:23, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

South Station Theater—"Women at War." "March of America." "Leathernecks on Parade." "Screen Snapshots No. 1." "Moments of Charm." "Dizzy Pilots." "King of Basketball." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Girl Crazy," Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Something About a Soldier," Evelyn Keyes, Tom Neal. 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:40.

Telenis—"Capture of Bougainville Island." "Children of Mars." "Birds on the Wing." "Skiing in Sun Valley." "Interesting Hobbies." "Bathing Beauties." "Popeye," cartoon. "World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. "Prairie Chickens," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 1:05, 3:35, 6:05, 8:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Johnny Come Lately," Jimmy Cagney, Grace George. 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:35, 9:15. "Nazty Nuisance." 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:40, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "For Whom the Bell Tolls." Gary Cooper, Ingrid Bergman. 1:35-11.

Allston: "You Can't Take It With You." James Stewart, J. Arthur. "Let's Have Fun." Conn Gordon. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Wintertime." Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder.

Regent: "Coney Island." Betty Grable, George Montgomery. "Smith of Minnesota." Arline Hudge.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Destroyer." Edward G. Robinson. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Wintertime." Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Spitfire." Leslie Howard, David Niven. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "This Is the Army." Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 2, 4:30, 7:45, 9:10. Also "Wagon Tracks West." Bill Elliott.

Coolidge Corner: "Johnny Come Lately." James Cagney. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn.

Cleveland Circle: "This Is the Army." Joan Leslie, George Murphy. Continuous 1:45-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Yankee Doodle Dandy." James Cagney, J. Leslie. "Nazty Nuisance." 1:50, 8.

Harvard: "Above Suspicion." Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown. 2, 8.

University: "Johnny Come Lately." James Cagney. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 3:15, 6:30, 9:55.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Mystery of the 13th Guest." Dick Purcell. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor.

Codman Square: "Spitfire." Leslie Howard, David Niven. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway. 1:48, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy. 3:05, 8:50. "Adventures of a Rookie." 2, 7:35.

Park: "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. "Someone to Remember," John Craven.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Stormy Weather," Bill Robinson. 2:30, 8:15. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 3:45, 9:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 2:57, 6:12, 9:27. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Mystic: "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Gary Cooper, Jean Arthur. "When You're in Love," Cary Grant, Grace Moore.

Orpheum: "Silver Spurs, Roy Rogers. 2:15, 8. "Here to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 3:30, 9:15.

Strand: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 3:05, 8:15, 9:30. "Nazty Nuisance." 1:15, 5:25, 8:25.

Maplewood: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3:09, 9:09. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. 1:50, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "This Is the Army," Joan Leslie, George Murphy.

Fellsway: "We've Never Been Licked." Richard Quine. Noah Berry, Jr. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe.

NATICK—Colonial: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "The Gorilla Man," John Loder. 1:45, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Salute to the Marines," Fay Bainter, Wallace Beery. "Dangerous Blondes," Evelyn Keyes. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Wintertime." Jack Oakie, Sonja Henie. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "My Kingdom for a Cook," Charles Coburn. 2, 7:45.

Strand: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "So Proudly We Hail." Claudette Colbert, Veronica Lake, Paulette Goddard. "Petticoat Larceny," Ruth Warrick.

Strand: "Hit the Ice." Abbott and Costello. "Paise Faces." Bill Henry.

Capitol and Ball Square: "This Is the Army." Joan Leslie, George Murphy. 1:40, 8:40.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Pilot No. 5." Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt. "What's Buzzin' Cousin?" 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Get Going." Grace McDonald, Robert Paige. 2:09, 7:54. "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. 3:13, 8:58.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Above Suspicion," Joan Crawford, Fred MacMurray. "Hi Diddle Diddle," Adolphe Menjou.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Presenting Lily Mars," Judy Garland, Van Heflin. "Boy from Stalingrad."

Coolidge: "The Sky's the Limit," Fred Astaire, Joan Leslie. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery, Annabella.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "The Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "So Proudly We Hail." Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie, Doris Nolan.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM Boston

3:00 p. m.—News; Marching to Music.
3:15 p. m.—Novatime.
3:30 p. m.—String Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Dance Bands on Parade.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Robert Merrill's Orchestra.
6:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
9:00 p.m.—Sign off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, News.
3:15 p. m.—Piano-Organ Recital.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, News.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—Nat Brandwynnes Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansani"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Ted Cole, Bobby Norris.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr. News.
7:15 p. m.—"In the Gloaming."
7:30 p. m.—"The Army Air Forces."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler, Reporter.
8:30 p. m.—Sherlock Holmes, Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—Gracie Fields' Show.
9:30 p. m.—Paul Winchell; Jerry Mahoney.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—Sunny Skyler; Songs.
10:30 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—Lew Diamond's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—George Duffy's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."
11:45 p. m.—Jose Morand's Orchestra.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy — Exhibition "Brazil Builds."

Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of Graphic Arts from Gericault to Renoir. Through Dec. 11.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum — New England Arts and Crafts. Through Dec. 26.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club — Water colors by Frederic Whitaker. Through Dec. 5.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Pottery by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Schier, color wood engravings by Charles Bartlett.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Nov. 30

11:30 a. m.—**WMEX**, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition by Art Club members. Through Dec. 2.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Exhibition of French Painters of the twentieth century. Through Dec. 4.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Pastels of flowers by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Dec. 18.

New England Folk Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Newton Center Woman's Club Gallery—Sculpture by John Francis Paramino paintings by group of contemporary artists. Dec. 2-16.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Sarkis Katchadourian. Through Dec. 3.

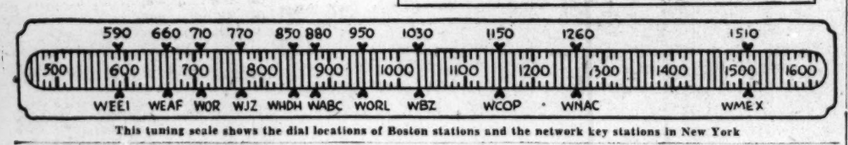
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Music Thursday and Saturday at 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 2 to 6 Sundays. Closed Mondays, also National Holidays. Exhibition of Boston, Its Life and Its People, 1630-1872. Through Dec. 5. Chiaroscuro Woodcuts, etchings by Piranesi and Frank W. Benson. Through December.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



The tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across the Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Piano and Organ Recital	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Asso. Jewish Philanthropies; speaker; string or.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party; variety show; orchestra	Gene Autry and the Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"		'Right to Happiness"		
4:00	Home Front Matinee; guests; News	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
4:15	"Life to the Front"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30	Carl Moore; News	Singing Stars	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Nat Brandwynne's Orch.	Coast Guard Sparmobile; band; tenor
4:45	Army Relief; Date	Singing Stars	"Widder Brown"; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead"	
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies;	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Cinnamon Bear"	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch.	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	'Front Page Farrell' sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News service	Sports comments
6:15	Texas Rangers	News Highlights	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris.	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray; Music	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	"The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	WHDH String Quartet	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Ed Sullivan, Int.	Sports program	News of the World	Musical program	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch.	"The Lone Ranger";	"Fighting Fronts"	"Army Air Forces";	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Capt. Gene Raymond, mc	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America;	"Sizing Up the News";	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Vox Pop" interv.	"Wine Maid General";	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"Blind Date" Arlene	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr;	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:45	music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow, cond.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce.	"Curtain Time"
9:00	Theater: Ruth Warrick, Pat O'Brien,	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Lily Pons, guest soloist;	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Scarlatti Sonatas for Harpsichord
9:15	"The Iron Major"	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Donald Voorhees's Orch.	Gracie Fields' Show	
9:30	"The Iron Major"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	Paul Winchell; Jerry Mahoney; songs; orchestra	Classical Auburn
9:45	"The Iron Major"	Orchestra; Songs	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"		
10:00	Guild; Irene Dunne,	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news.	News service
10:15	Theodora Goes Wild	Men, Machines & Victory	Rheinhold Schmidt; cr.	Sunny Skylar, songs	Voice of Underground.
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	"The Symphonette"; Md.	"Information Please";	Bernie Cummins' Orch.,	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Piastro, conductor	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News Service	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
11:15	"Jam"; Rideout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Review; Weather; Record	George Duffy's Orch.	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:30	B. Goodman's Or.	Fishermen's Program	St. Louis Serenade	Radio Newsreel	Day's End; music
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	Dance orch.; War news.	St. Louis Serenade	Jose Morand's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-CBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program.	Organ melodies	
7:15	News; Music	News report	Dress Parade; Weather.	News comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Music; "Bandbox"	New England Fellowship
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; Songs; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	"Food"; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Interv'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air:	"The Breakfast Club"	"Modern Romances"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gateways to Music	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; Music
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	News service	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; Music
10:00	Valiant Lady	Lewis and Art Gentry	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Jane Underwood, news.
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	'The Open Door'; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman,
10:30	Musical Review	Fishermen's Prgm; news	'Help Mate'; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Tops in Bands	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	"Music for You"
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	Spotlight Revue	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: Talk	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Portraits; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Circle C. Band
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	Circle C. Band
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music.	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"; sk.	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Air Express Music	kov's Orchestra; songs.	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Mary Foster"; sketch.	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	'The Goldbergs'; sk.	Fishermen's Prgm; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	guerite Piazza, songs.
2:00	Serial drama	Rodriquez & Sutherland	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	Concert Hall	'Light of the World"	"Yankee Kitchen"	The Pepper Shaker
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	Concert Hall	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk.	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Across Caribbean	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	United Nation's Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party; Va-	Gene Autry and the
3:45	"Help Wanted"	String Quintet; speaker	'Right to Happiness'; sk	riety show with orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Home Front Matinee; guests; rews	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch.	Walter Compton, news.	Horace Heidt's Orch.
4:15	"Books & Victory"	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Jimmy Murray, Minstrel
4:30	Defense; "Date"	Singing Stars	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Full Speed Ahead; Navy	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
4:45		Singing Stars	Young Widder Brown; sk	musical program	Bing Crosby, songs
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	Artie Shaw's Orch.
5:15	E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"

Allied Armies Score Gains in Italy, Russia, and on Pacific Battle Fronts

Continued from Page 1

of enemy flame throwers, Allied Headquarters announced.

The attack was preceded and backed by a heavy air onslaught. It was carried out by veteran British, Indian, and New Zealand divisions assisted by a heavy artillery barrage.

A headquarters spokesman said the attack was going well.

British destroyers laid down a bombardment of the enemy oprt of Civitanova, 20 miles south of Ancona on the Adriatic coast.

A second bridgehead at Archi, 13 miles inland from the Adriatic, was hammered out as the attack progressed, broadening the Eighth Army's foothold on the north side of the river. The previous bridgehead had been limited to about five miles along the Sangro from the Adriatic.

To the southwest, a British cruiser and destroyer also went into action, hurling broadsides into the Minturno area just north of the Fifth Army's front.

Americans in the right of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's front also seized more high ground in an important advance and broke up determined German counterthrusts west of Venafro.

American Liberators flew into the Alps of Northern Italy in their expanding arc of operations and bombed the railway viaduct and tunnel at Dogna, 60 miles north of Trieste, where Hitler's Italian and Balkan fronts are linked by all-important railway communications.

The long-awaited Eighth Army plunge penetrated the main lines anchoring the German "winter line" in the hills near the coast in its first 24-hour rush.

Although the Germans had been hard hit by Allied air forces which had thrown as many as 500 sorties in a single day against gun posts, artillery positions, trenches, and entanglements, the attack found the enemy waiting and prepared for fierce resistance.

The Germans threw in numerous counterattacks, spearheaded by tanks mounting flame throwers.

Some of these counterattacks threw back the troops which swarmed across the Sangro in the Archi neighborhood, but the British returned to the offensive and regained all they had lost.

The inland bridgehead near Archi was first achieved several days ago by the famous 76th British Division, veterans of "Long Stop Hill" in Tunisia, who carved out a breach in the German lines and held to their mud and water-filled foxholes for four days in sodden clothes. Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery said these soldiers rose to great heights in this achievement.

Then simultaneously with the coastal attack, fresh troops swarmed across the river, broadening and deepening the foothold in high ground.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Advance in Italy

Black arrow at top indicates point at which Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army has opened its new move across the Sangro River in Italy. Lower arrow shows Mount La Falconara, which has been penetrated by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army.

Russia:

Red Army Pushes Toward Zhlobin

The Red Army was advancing rapidly toward the important rail junction of Zhlobin in a drive along the escape gap northwest of Gomel through which broken German forces were attempting to flee to the west bank of the Dnieper.

Sweeping up 150 villages and seizing many prisoners, Russian troops pushed to within 20 miles of Zhlobin, a Soviet communiqué said. Meanwhile other Russian forces advanced to the west and southwest in White Russia in heavy fighting extending from the Gomel area to below Dniepropetrovsk.

The Germans persisted in heavy tank and infantry assaults in the three Ukrainian sectors of Korosten, Chernkiakhov, and Brusilov.

The Berlin Radio on Nov. 28 claimed the recapture of Korosten, which is 75 miles northwest of Kiev.

Gen. Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's White Russian armies plunged ahead toward Zhlobin after capturing Buda-Koshelevskaya on the Gomel-Zhlobin-Minsk railroad nearly 30 miles northwest of Gomel, in a single day's advance of 10 miles from Uvarovichi.

Dense forests and deep swamps in this region made the campaign difficult, but the Red Army appeared to be advancing as fast as humanly possible against stubborn German resistance. The Soviet communiqué said the Germans were mining roads and dynamiting bridges as they retreated.

In one engagement in the Zhlobin corridor more than 700 German officers and men were reported wiped out in an encircling movement around two heavily fortified points. The Russian bulletin said 16 guns, 12 mortars, 70 machine guns, and 2 ammunition dumps were seized.

The Red Army also continued to forge ahead in the Berezina River area to the west.

Fighting likewise continued to rage in the roadless, heavily-wooded, and marshy Pripet River area where the Russians said they took several places by storm and repulsed repeated enemy attempts to counterattack.

The Russian communiqué said the Germans hurled two infantry regiments and 50 tanks into eight unsuccessful counterattacks in the Brusilov area to the south. Twenty-eight of the tanks were destroyed and many Germans were slain before the attack was broken up, the bulletin said.

The Red Army also advanced southwest of Kremenchug, taking several strong points, and pushed ahead in the Dnieper bend southwest of Dniepropetrovsk, the war bulletin declared.

Scene of Napoleon Defeat in News Again

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 29

The Berezina River has made news again. It was just 131 years ago that it brought final disaster for Napoleon in Russia.

Yesterday's Moscow communiqué told of the capture by the Soviets of 24 villages along the lower reaches of the river, west of Gomel.

Napoleon suffered enormous losses in crossing the Berezina in 1812 in the retreat from Moscow. He crossed north of Borizov — some 125 miles northwest of the fighting today—but lost so heavily that his retreat from then on was virtually a headlong flight.

Continent:

Reich Again Hit By RAF Bombers

RAF bombers, striking from bases in Britain, blasted at targets in Western Germany again on the night of Nov. 28 defying German threats of mysterious reprisals for attacks on Berlin which left one third of the Nazi Capital in ruins.

The raids were carried out, a British Air Ministry communiqué said, by fleet Mosquitoes, but the announcement failed to disclose the specific objectives. No planes were lost in the night operations, during which mines also were laid in enemy waters, the bulletin said.

The new blow followed the disclosure that approximately $2,500,000,000 is being spent to expand the already mighty British-American aerial offensive from Britain.

Of the total, the Air Ministry News Service said, about $552,000,000 will be spent on airfields and depots for the United States Eighth Air Force.

At the same time, Maj. William E. Kepner, Eighth Air Force Fighter Command chief, declared that German air power definitely is growing weaker as the might of the Allies increases.

"The enemy can fight back cleverly with limited resources," he said in a radiocast to the United States, "but he can't win against the hammer blow of an air force which will continue to grow while his is wiped out.

"Our pilots' morale is getting higher while the German pilots' morale has nowhere to go but downhill. Already we can see the Germans weakening in the air whenever the weather permits us to carry out sustained operations. We find them unable to resist us in certain places."

Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels declared that British raiders had dropped "masses of phosphorus cannisters" in Berlin. It was thought Dr. Goebbels implied that the British were using a new and more powerful type of incendiary bomb. This caused speculation in London newspapers.

A summary of RAF operations for November, meanwhile, showed that the month was one of the best the British have enjoyed to date. Since the beginning of November, British heavy bombers have carried out 10 major operations—including one raid by the greatest four-motored force ever sent over Germany—at a total cost of 155 planes.

This was the lowest monthly loss since March, when 150 were downed. The most costly month was August, when 293 heavy bombers were lost in 14 large-scale attacks, among them two big assaults on Berlin which accounted for 105 of the losses.

South Pacific:

Allies Advance On Two Fronts

Allied ground forces moved forward in New Guinea and Bougainville with the support of stepped-up air operations which pounded Japanese positions with more than 800 tons of bombs along the Southwest Pacific front.

A Japanese light cruiser was hit by a night patrol Liberator to become the 49th enemy warship sunk or damaged in the battle area during November.

Fighting on Bougainville yielded another 800 yards for the Americans' bridgehead at Empress Augusta Bay in the nearly month-old battle for possession of the Japanese last major base in the Northern Solomons.

Planes from Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific Command dropped almost 200 tons of bombs on Bougainville over the week end without a single loss, testifying to the success of repeated attacks on enemy air bases in the area. No enemy planes rose to challenge the raiders.

Latest bombings included a strike on the Buka air strip at the northern tip of Bougainville with approximately 300 500 pound bombs, and a flight of 50 Mitchells which cascaded 30 tons of explosives on the Bonis airstrip on Buka.

Admiral Halsey's spokesman said a 10-day battle on Bougainville had cost the enemy more than 1,000 slain and raised the total from artillery and infantry fire since Nov. 1, when the Americans landed, to a figure in excess of 2,000. Americans slain and wounded together totaled around 1,000, the spokesman said.

In New Guinea, Australians who captured Sattelberg from the Japanese, advanced along the enemy's line of retreat, cut the Bonga-Wareo trail on the north, and captured Pino Hill, dominating the Northeastern half of the important jungle trail.

By a Staff Artist

Battle Fronts in Russia

Striped arrow shows where Germans claim to have regained important railroad center of Korosten in Russia. Black arrows indicate points of Russian advance in the northern Ukraine and White Russia.

Tokyo Admits Contact Lost With Gilberts

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 29

The Tokyo radio broadcast a Japanese Imperial Headquarters communiqué acknowledging loss of contact with Japanese forces on Tarawa and Makin Islands in the Gilberts which have been captured by United States troops.

The radiocast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said, "Details concerning the situation of Tarawa and Makin Islands at present are not clear due to no dispatch or communiqué from our garrison on the said islands." The Japanese have not yet conceded loss of the Islands in either home or overseas radiocasts.

Balkans:

Yugoslav Guerrillas Force Back Rommel

Gen. Josip Broz' (Tito's) Partisan guerrilla forces have forced back General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Nazi troops in fierce clashes along the Yugoslav coast southeast of Fiume, a radiocast Army of Liberation communiqué said.

General Broz' announcement said his forces had quickened their blows aimed at inflicting as much damage as possible on German positions and supplies before winter weather slows their activities.

The defenders said they had absorbed the blows of Nazi forces piercing downward along the coast in the direction of Novi and Senj, opposite the Adriatic island of Krk, then had seized the initiative themselves and had forced the enemy into retreat toward the northwest.

The approach of severe winter weather finds guerrilla forces pushed from most of the Adriatic coast they seized after Italy's fall, but still playing a considerable part in Allied over-all strategy.

Nazi divisions sorely needed elsewhere have been pinned down, and the seriousness with which Hitler has viewed this Balkan flank is reflected in his designation of Marshal Rommel, one of his favorite generals, to take charge there.

From their mountain strongholds, the loosely knit bands apparently will remain a threat to German positions throughout the winter.

China:

Changteh Holding Against Japanese

Japanese attempts to capture the Changteh gateway to Changsha were reported by the Chinese High Command.

The city's defenders, though pressed on all sides, were declared holding out against incessant artillery and air bombardment.

The Chinese said previously they had surrounded a large force of Japanese in northern Hunan Province, the area in which Changteh is situated, and were fighting to liquidate them.

The High Command charged the Japanese with using poison gas on 13 occasions Nov. 26, but said the Chinese had fought back and annihilated more than 2,000 of the invaders.

Chinese and American planes, attacking Nov. 27 and 28 in support of the hard-pressed defenders of China's "Rice Bowl" region, sank a number of enemy boats on Tungting Lake and the Yunan River.

Eyewitness Reports Landing By Marines on Makin Island

Continued from Page 1

center of the Island between two long wharves. The First and Third Battalions, which hit the beach on the western end of this long, narrow strip of island landed unopposed and have run into only light resistance.

A juncture between one of our companies and this larger force was made early yesterday afternoon, but so far, the First and Third Battalions have not been brought up to relieve or support the Second.

The Second Battalion's troubles began immediately its landing boats came in range of the two wharves.

The Japanese had machine guns on the pier ends and hidden in the adjacent beaches and in small boats.

A gunner on our landing craft put a few well-aimed blasts of 50-caliber bullets into one of these Japanese boats, setting it afire and driving the occupants into the water.

Long Wade to Shore

Due to the nature of the beach—a wide coral ledge—we had to wade nearly a quarter of a mile from the landing craft to shore.

Fortunately, either because their guns were not in a position to cover the beach or because they preferred to concentrate their firing on our landing craft, Japanese machine gunners inflicted only light casualties on our slow column wading ashore.

Once on the beach, our troops fanned out according to plan.

Makin Island is 500 yards wide where the Second Battalion attacked, and it didn't take our soldiers long to cross the island. It soon became apparent that the strongest Japanese concentrations were to the eastward—about 500 Japanese marines and airmen, plus a smaller number of work troops. But the invaders have had nearly two years to dig in and have entrenched themselves in their traditionally thorough Japanese manner.

Familiar Tactics

More now are fighting fiercely from these well-prepared positions, using a Japanese strategy which now has become familiar but which still is tough to beat. Snipers manage to climb into palm trees over our heads at night and are difficult to detect and shoot down even in daytime.

This kind of sniping is not so trying, due to the casualties it produces, though these are bad enough. Its chief effectiveness is that it sends everyone to cover, stop work, sets our own troops firing in the general direction of the snipers and coconuts. Night sniping is particularly disconcerting because then it is almost impossible to tell who is firing at who.

In addition to sniping, the Japanese followed their usual tactic of returning to their defensive positions repeatedly, even after being driven out. They've come rack to a beached freighter, which made an excellent machine gun position, even after it had been shelled by tank seventy-fives, and dive bombed by carrier planes several times.

The final Japanese defense positions of course, were a series of pill boxes, tunnels, tank traps and cleverly camouflaged machine gun positions. Our attack against all these defenses appears to have been well co-ordinated. Early naval shellfire and plane bombing left battered buildings, a series of oil fires, and blew up at least one munition dump.

Officers Special Target

Planes and land and naval artillery and tanks have continued to be used to blast the Japanese defenses by sheer explosive force and prepare the way for the infantry. Considering the fierceness of fighting, casualties have been light. As usual, the Japanese are picking off officers whenever they can identify them. Col. Gardiner Conroy, commanding officer of the 165th Infantry, was shot by a sniper as he helped direct tanks past a tank trap. His signal to the tank men was the sniper's clue.

So far in the course of the battle we have taken some prisoners, the majority of whom have turned out to be Korean laborers. Since their capture, their chief question is "When are we going to be shot?"

Of the 1,700 natives on Makin Island only a small percentage has been encountered so far. Most of the rest apparently have been living on a near-by island and escaped being shelled and bombed. Three hundred or so found by our troops had been living in a dugout they made themselves for the past two days without food and had not suffered a single casualty. They are friendly despite our bombardment, which they appeared to accept with the understanding that the war was directed not at them, but the Japanese.

Makin originally was looked forward to by some optimists as a "one-day" operation.

Because of the opposition and tremendous unloading difficulties, it now is expected that securing the island may take several more days. Fortunately, the Japanese are unwilling or unable so far to send planes or reinforcements.

Eighth Army Drive in Italy Forces Nazis to Swing Flank

Continued from Page 1

for flying, Allied Tactical Air Forces played a valuable part in assisting the advance by shooting and bombing strong points.

Meanwhile, on the western half of the coast-to-coast front line, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth Army has been confined to patrols and artillery activity.

Must Organize Retreat

The Eighth Army's successful thrust in the Adriatic coastal area has confronted the Germans further west with the necessity of organizing a retreat in order to avoid being cut off. So the line is tending to straighten up diagonally across Italy from the western sectors, where the Fifth Army is probing steadily to test the strength of German defenses. Even if no progress is made here, the advance of the Eighth Army threatens to compel the Germans to retreat sooner or later.

When that happens it won't be the end of the story, however. For the Nazis still have strong positions to fall back upon in the mountainous terrain strongly favorable—defense south of Rome, and the possibility cannot be overlooked of their launching larger-scale counterattacks than any they have yet delivered.

Even if the Eight Army reaches Pescara, the Germans still can hope to hold a diminishing semi-circular cordon around Rome for a considerable time provided they can continue to bring up supplies and throw in reinforcements.

Aided by Bad Weather

Bad weather has been helping them in this matter by restricting operations of the Allied Strategic Air Forces.

The conditions with which the Eighth and Fifth Armies are having to contend, as they seek to gain ground, have to be experienced in order to be appreciated. Swollen rivers have given engineers great difficulty in the building and maintaining of bridges. Deluges of rain have bogged both wheeled and tracked vehicles in mud and soaked infantrymen in their fox holes.

It also has magnified greatly the problems of handling heavy material or obtaining supplies by pack mules. Germans are gummed up, too, of course. But as they are not concerned with moving forward, the handicaps to Allied movements are frequently advantages to them.

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Nazis Accept Wrecking of Reich Cities

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Berlin Radio broadcast today a speech it said was made by Hitler nine days ago in which he told 2,000 young officers that "the nation that loses this war will cease to exist."

"In this struggle only one ideology can win," he was quoted as saying. "The other will be destroyed mercilessly."

Today's broadcast did not explain the delay in releasing the address.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor From Associated Press dispatches and reports from private sources

The possibility that British and American bombers might completely destroy Berlin has been acknowledged by the Germans, according to George Schröder, chief correspondent of the Europa Press, who represents the views of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels. Herr Schröder said the Allies "may lay all Berlin in waste," adding that, "we may expect other German cities to meet the same fate."

Although the Nazi writer hinted darkly that Germany would soon pay Britain back with reprisals by employing a new weapon, the Germans so far face the situation of the appalling fact that one third of their Capital lies in ruins, with homeless citizens still roaming the streets seeking shelter, and the food, water and light services all in a state of such chaos that medical authorities are urgently demanding that the city be evacuated.

Berlin correspondents of the Swiss newspapers, Die Tat, Züricher Zeitung, and Basler Nachrichten, said catastrophe squads are roaming the city in trucks, wagons and automobiles attempting to clean up the Capital. Everywhere, they said, could be heard openly "this is not yet the end."

Soldiers and Nazi Party men worked to establish order and to feed and house the homeless. Undamaged markets and stores were ordered to open Sunday as on a week day.

Evacuated to Country

Since the terrible nights of last week the outlook of Berliners has changed. None is troubled over the Russian breakthrough west of Gomel or the battle west of Kiev. Their only thoughts are of the bombs to come.

Still-standing movie theaters sought to erase the shock and exhaustion of the bombed-out with day-long and night-long performances.

The homeless were being collected and taken to evacuation quarters somewhere in the country.

The Neue Zürcher said that while in the damaged sections streetcars and subways slowly resumed service and attempts were made to clean up the areas, the "gaping wounds" will require years to heal.

While thousands of persons have been evacuated, all employees connected with the war economy, whether "bombed out or not," were ordered to return to work at once.

"The factory must be a second home," the order said. "It is the fighting center for victory and the continuance of the nation."

Workers whose factories have been destroyed were ordered to report to bureaus for reassignment to a new job.

Despite the destruction of some of the main water reservoirs, however, and the warnings of Medical Commissioner Ritterlein and others, the reports of a proposed general evacuation remained without confirmation.

Tent City Set Up

Before the RAF began its concentrated attack on Berlin the Capital had been listed as a "forbidden city" by the Reich Housing Commissioner in a decree dated Oct. 26. Under the order persons living outside of Berlin were prohibited from moving to the city without express permission.

Meanwhile, Tiergarten Park has been converted into a tent city, where women prepare meals under rugs suspended between trees.

Great areas are silent. Flats with walls still standing are unlighted, and their occupants wear hats and overcoats to keep warm. Boards and paper hold back the cold wind from gaping window openings. People with candles are considered extremely fortunate.

One correspondent wrote that Berliners have started walking to work as early as 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning because of the stalled transport system. The streets are jammed until 6 p. m., he said, but after that, when the people throng into shelters for the night, they are deserted.

Thousands of bombed-out people are sleeping in the streets, one million are estimated to have spent the last seven nights in overcrowded cellars.

According to broadcast reports, the Berlin railway traffic system has been paralyzed by the destruction of sidings and switches.

During the raid of Nov. 26 it was impossible to maintain discipline in the factories. As soon as the sirens sounded, the workers dropped their tools and raced into the shelters.

Heavy Casualties

Casualties among the civilian defense members are particularly high.

One of the districts hit hardest in the Nov. 26 raid was the Bavarian quarter, the residential district of the upper middle classes. As in the foregoing nights the fire brigades were unable to cope with the conflagrations. Many persons succumbed in their homes.

Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers wrote that Nazi officials, convinced that additional attacks were in store for the Capital, were concentrating only on restoring essential services, without attempting to rehabilitate the "dead" sections.

A dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper Allehanda asserted that some German military men believed that the aerial bombardment of the Reich's nerve center was part of an Allied strategic plan to wipe out the Capital as a prelude to an invasion of Europe from the west and south.

Some Areas Devastated

Christer Jaederlund, Berlin correspondent of Stockholm's Tidningen, sent this description of the Capital:

"Some quarters are burned out entirely. There are large areas of long streets where everything seems dead. You don't meet a single human being.

"Burned tram cars stand amid twisted rails and shattered streets, where they were caught when the alarm came.

"The people of Berlin harbor no illusions regarding being spared further raids. On the contrary, they realize that the city is huge, and that the Allies are not likely to cease their bombardment until they have done their worst."

A Berlin dispatch to the Stockholm Social Demokraten said that occasional explosions still sounded in Berlin as time bombs burst. Wreckers also were busy dynamiting walls of damaged buildings which were in danger of collapsing.

United States Embassy Hit

Meanwhile the United States State Department received word that the American Embassy building in Berlin has been so heavily damaged by bombs that Swiss officials have abandoned use of it. The building was on Pariser Platz next to the Ministry of Munitions and the residence of Dr. Goebbels.

The American Minister, Leland Harrison, in Bern, Switzerland, advised that the Swiss informed him that the building, was struck by a bomb, or bombs, during the massive Allied raid on the night of Nov. 23.

Swiss officials had been using it as an office to administer the protection of American interests. These are now being handled from another location, the Department said.

Both the Munitions Ministry and Dr. Goebbels' residence were also hit by bombs, according to press reports.

Lithuania and Latvia In Soviet Objectives

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Nov. 29

The official Communist newspaper Pravda has listed the objectives of the Red Army's offensive as Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Moldavia and Karelia, as well as White Russia, the Ukraine and the Crimea.

It named those objectives yesterday as two other leading Soviet publications, Red Star and Izvestia, warned against complacency and called for an intensification of the struggle.

Red Star, the army newspaper, said "the enemy's stubbornness should be met with 10-fold stubbornness. Enemy counterattacks should be answered by crushing, crumbling blows."

Izvestia asserted that "there are many battles, clashes and experiences for the future" but added that "our Army has covered more than two-thirds of its victorious route and will pass the remaining third in battle."

Some Mitchells Use 75-Millimeter Cannon

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 29

The Melbourne Radio said today that 75 millimeter cannon were now being used in American Mitchell medium bombers operating in the Southwest Pacific area.

The radiocast, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, quoted a correspondent as saying that in a recent attack on Wewak some Mitchell bombers "were equipped with cannon which throw a shell weighing more than 13 pounds."

New Super Mosquitoes Add Bombs to Hail of Metal

LONDON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Development of a new super Mosquito fighter-bomber was disclosed Nov. 27 by the manufacturers, the De Havilland Aircraft Company.

The craft combines the armament of the Mosquito fighter with half the bomb capacity of the Mosquito bomber without sacrificing the plane's 400-mile-an-hour speed.

It means intruder squadrons now can add bombs to the hail of metal from cannon which the plywood Mosquitos have been showering on Nazi ships and airfields and other important facilities.

The new version has four 20-millimeter cannon and four .303 machine-guns — the same armament the fighter carries—and can carry 1,000 pounds of bombs. The straight bomber type can carry four 500-pound bombs.

A recently disclosed night fighter version has been coping competently with fast new German hit-and-run raiders, and there are other types for transport, especially high altitude and extra long range.

Water 'Peps Up' Gas

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—One of the latest American military secrets, how for some months water has been used by Army and Navy fighter planes to drive their engines faster, was explained Nov. 27 with Army and Navy approval.

The water is forced directly into the engine cylinders along with the gasoline. This gives added, instantaneous bursts of power.

The pilot, when he wants to jump his top speed, turns on the water by throwing a dashboard switch.

The water vaporizes to steam as it enters the engine cylinders. Three main advantages follow First, the water vapor cools the cylinder more than otherwise possible. Second, detonation is reduced. Detonation is too-rapid explosion, familiar as an engine knock, which loses power because the explosion goes faster than the piston can take up the push. Third, the water vapor produces more power because it permits the use of a leaner mixture of gasoline from the carburetor.

The use of water has spread through the Army P-47 Thunderbolts and certain Navy fighters powered with Pratt & Whitney 2,000 horsepower double Wasp engines.

[German planes are known to be using similiar devices, but they are believed to be based upon chemical methods more complicated than the new American injector.]

HE-177 Failure?

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 29 (AP)—Germany's newest big bomber, the Heinkel-177, which was used in an attack on a Mediterranean convoy Nov. 26, is almost as big as a Flying Fortress but is "something of a failure," the Allied Air Force said Nov. 27.

The new plane is 65 feet long with a wingspread of 103 feet, an inch less than a Flying Fortress. It has four engines, but only two propellers, each of which is driven by two engines working in tandem. It is designed to carry the heaviest bomb load of any German plane.

"The HE-177 has proved something of a failure and production has been very slow owing to successive modifications in design," an Allied Air Force statement said. "It is inclined to turn a somersault if used for diving attacks. The double engines have shown themselves very prone to catch fire. The aircraft is reported to have been used as a ground-attack machine on the Russian Front without success."

Allies Win Key to Rabaul In Capture of Sattelberg

Continued from Page 1

the north through the village of Palanko, another to the south through Jumawa, and a third in the front drive.

It was typically arduous jungle fighting in which only small groups were able to make contact at one time with the enemy. The enemy, located on ridges overlooking the attacking forces, was able to fire down into the advancing Australians and many times it was necessary to charge up steep slopes to dislodge these enemy positions in bitter hand-to-hand encounters, using bayonets and rifle butts.

Supplies were hauled in often by hand through thick brush and over sharp ridges.

Often the wounded had to be carried out on stretchers by hand through as much as two miles of jungle.

At one time the Japanese counterattacked along the Song River which flanked the main supply trail northward. A powerful enemy force broke through to within 50 yards of the coast. Then instead of moving down the coast towards Finschhafen they attempted to wipe out small garrisons of Australian troops along the river bank.

The Australians set up a strong perimeter of defenses, managing to hold off attacks until reinforcements arrived.

Tanks and Infantry

The final attack on Sattelberg came from three directions, north, south and center Matilda tanks and supporting infantry were used in small numbers to knock out enemy stockades and earth defense emplacements along the trail.

Charging up the sharp slopes of the ridge which protects Sattelberg Australian diggers dislodged the enemy in what is described here as one of the bitterest single actions in New Guinea.

They found the mission of Sattelberg in ruins from the heavy air and artillery bombardment which had preceded the final drive.

More than 500 Japanese were estimated killed in the entire campaign and those few who survived attempted to escape along the Wareo trail which courses through the jungle to a point on the northern side of Huon Peninsula.

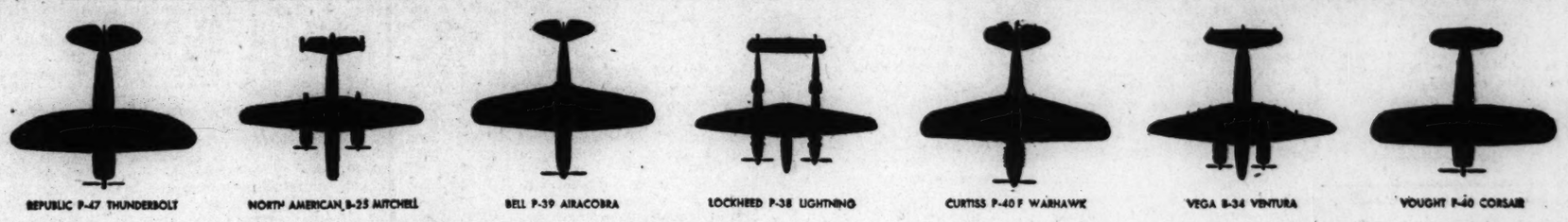
It is believed that there are still many smaller concentrations of Japanese north of the Song River and extensive mopping-up operations are expected to be necessary.

Patrols to Continue

Australian troops already had captured Mararua, Masangkoo, Palanko, and Fior which contained small enemy bivouacs and supply dumps surrounding Sattelberg. Patrol actions probably will continue for some time in the surrounding jungle.

Control of Huon Peninsula places Allied ground forces in excellent position in relation to New Britain, the 75-mile wide Dampier Straits, or further shrdluetaoinhrdlu23.4 coast toward Madang.

The Australian troops who fought their way through the Markham valley earlier have now reached Ramu which lies a few miles inland from Madang which is the next powerful enemy stronghold along the northern coast.



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Dynafuel is not now available for civilians. Every drop is reserved for military needs. But when peace comes, the advanced Sunoco processes and equipment which are contributing so greatly to the war will bring to motorists a new, more powerful fuel for their automobiles.

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Dynafuel was developed by Sunoco without government aid or subsidy. We risked our own capital, our own credit, in order to pay the huge costs of building the plants for its production.

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This advertisement reviewed by the Office of Censorship which found no objection.

Airplane silhouettes courtesy of AVIATION

Nations Ask German Aid Be Last

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 29—Nations of Europe overrun by the Axis are insisting that Germany shall not be rehabilitated by United Nations funds until their own people are back on their feet, it was reported at the Council meeting of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

At a press conference on the work of the Subcommittee on industrial rehabilitation of Europe, this view was stressed by P. A. Kerstens, chief of the Netherlands delegation, a Minister in the exile Government who is Vice-Chairman of the UNRRA Council.

Nations that have been looted by the Nazis are determined, according to their spokesmen here, that Germany shall not be built up industrially again after the war, and shall not finance the workshops of other nations.

Plan German Controls

"We must avoid economic penetration by all the shrewd means the Germans used before this war," Mr. Kerstens explained.

"The Germans must live," he added, "but they must not go on causing wars the way they have for the last century and a half."

Actually reparations are outside the short-range scope of UNRRA, but the thoughts of Europe on the subject have been reflected in the decision to take goods out of Germany for relief.

A paragraph was added to this decision specifying that the use of these supplies "should not prejudice the rights of any United Nation to the restitution of goods illegally removed from its territories by the enemy."

This provision was sponsored by the Netherlands and backed by Belgium, Czechoslovakia, French Committee of National Liberation, Greece, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Arguing that UNRRA could not legally use such goods, Mr. Kerstens said, "when goods have been stolen, there is only one owner."

To keep Germany's financial grasp from reaching out over Europe again, Mr. Kerstens revealed that exile governments of Holland and Belgium have been working in London to develop an economic union and have had discussions concerning postwar trade with Czechoslovakia and Poland. An economic union of this sort is also in the making between the middle European states.

Rotterdam and Antwerp in the Netherlands will be the main ports of entry for relief supplies to western Europe after the war, it is predicted by Mr. Kerstens, who is Netherlands Minister of Commerce, Industry, shipping, Agriculture and Fisheries.

Quick Restoration

Mr. Kerstens indicated that there will be quick restoration of these ports by the military after the European invasion in order to set up the main UNRRA supply line to the continent.

The Netherlands Minister, a leader during UNRRA's three-week sessions, was frank to admit that he hopes his country will derive benefit from relief operations. Being a nation with adequate foreign exchange, the Netherlands will pay for all the aid it gets from UNRRA for its own people.

When the UNRRA agreement was first submitted to the 44 United and associated nations for approval, Netherlands protested that too little authority was given the small nations, but by changes in the agreement and negotiations here, the Dutch have apparently been appeased.

The Netherlands, according to Mr. Kerstens, is now "quite satisfied."

"As a first performance, UNRRA has not done so badly," he declared.

Poland will probably need more UNRRA aid in relief distribution than any other nation, it was indicated in reports made to UNRRA, in closed session and made public today.

Most nations indicated they will probably be able to take care of their own distribution, but Poland said it would need outside motorized convoys, refrigerator train cars, equipment and assistance in organizing centers of collective feeding.

To avoid waste and mishandling of foodstuffs, the Poles said they will need proper instructions with regard to transportation, warehousing and methods of using unfamiliar foods such as dehydrated products, canned goods and soybean products.

Czechoslovakia said it would not need any special aid in distributing UNRRA food and other commodities "unless the war would come to Czechoslavakia proper."

France said its present rationing system would be adequate for UNRRA use if the black market is wiped out, political appointees removed and other modifications made.

The Greeks said the system of distribution of foodstuffs through grocers, devised by the International Red Cross should be used after liberation.

The Dutch said they will need special assistance only if "physical destruction during the phase of liberation of the Netherlands would be so great that the existing apparatus would be materially destroyed and the whole system of distribution no longer in working order."

Norway said it might need special help in building up transportation facilities for carrying relief. "Further destruction of roads, railroads, ships, port installations and other coastal shipping facilities must be expected," they warned. "It is furthermore to be expected that the Germans will take over and try to bring away with them such transport facilities as they can lay their hands on. In order to secure a satisfactory distribution in Norway of relief goods the problems of our inland and coastal transportation should, therefore, be kept very much in mind."

Yugoslavia said its Red Cross could take charge of distribution.

Nations which indicated they will need outside aid in building up their welfare services, included China and Poland.

Staff to Be Formed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 29—First job facing UNRRA's Director-General Herbert H. Lehman on his return to Washington this week will be the selection of an "international civil service" staff.

The job is expected to be completed by January.

At present, not even the American secretariat of the conference here knows whether they will have jobs. Many were formerly with the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations which was abolished when the UNRRA agreement was signed. Only Mr. Lehman has a job to date.

The building UNRRA will occupy in Washington has not yet been announced.

About 40 workers sent overseas by OFRRO are technically without an employer but are still drawing pay checks through the Office of Economic Welfare.

Since most liberated nations plan to do their own relief distributing, UNRRA's chief workers abroad will be engineers, doctors, transportation men and other technicians.

Private relief groups and the Army may be called on to furnish some overseas workers.

The conference has decided to give the United Kingdom the chairmanship of UNRRA's European Committee, and has named China to head its Far Eastern Committee. These committees will decide whether UNRRA supplies are being distributed fairly in these areas.

One of the last minute differences to be ironed out before a special train carries UNRRA officials back to Washington on Wednesday concerns a Russian attempt to have higher priorities put on the repatriation of "displaced" persons who have been driven out of their homelands than on persons who have been merely resettled within their own borders.

Most members of the committee feel that the matter of priorities should be left to the Director-General.

The Poles were specifically opposed to the Russian proposal since they are interested in resettling thousands of Jews forced into the ghettos by the Nazis.

Welfare Specialist

Official United States Navy

Virginia Treeva Moore

Specialist Virginia Treeva Moore of Appleton, Wis., Women's Reserve, United States Naval Reserve, has a new "W" on her uniform rating badge. She is the first Woman Reservist to have been named a Specialist (Welfare), the rating which designates chaplain's assistants, and will work in the chaplain's office at the naval barracks of the Potomac River Command. Her job will be to help with music at services and to be "right-hand man" in the chaplain's office. She has two brothers in uniform: Ernest, Jr., United States Army Signal Corps, and Ira, Seaman Second Class at Great Lakes, Ill. Chaplain Henry J. Rohrs is Miss Moore's new boss. Services for the women in uniform are conducted in a centrally located room in the barracks where the women are housed.

Ickes Wants Speed on Soft Coal Contract

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes urged speed on soft coal operators and miners today in their negotiations for a wage contract.

Appearing before a joint meeting of union and management representatives, the Government custodian of the seized pits made a vigorous appeal for a national contract to assure peace in the industry and bring about restoration of the mines to their owners.

Mr. Ickes' call for action came while John L. Lewis maneuvered to overcome the opposition of southern operators to a portal-to-portal contract, or to split their forces.

The Secretary of the Interior also announced termination of Government possession and control of the mines of 138 additional bituminous producing companies.

The action was taken, Mr. Ickes said, on advice that no strikes or stoppages have occurred in the mines since Oct. 25 and that none is threatened. The mines were seized Nov. 1.

Earlier the mines of 43 other companies were released.

Representatives of about 380,000,000 tons out of a 600,000,000 annual potential are ready to do business with the President of the United Mine Workers on the basis of his agreement with Secretary Ickes under which Mr. Ickes is now operating the mines. Mr. Lewis wanst a larger proportion to join up and to make virtually an industry-wide agreement.

Edward R. Burke, President of the Southern Coal Producers Association, apparently holds the key to about 160,000,000 tons, the only major group still resisting the portal-to-portal form of agreement. The former Nebraska Senator proposes an immediate contract which will not reduce the miners' present earnings, but he objects to the present method of assuming certain travel-time figures.

The union leadership has opened an attack on Mr. Burke and is trying to convert some of his following and to leave him isolated with a relatively small tonnage. Pressure on Mr. Burke may take other forms, such as strikes or slowdowns.

Over the week end, Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson authorized soft coal price increases averaging 17 cents a ton and Mr. Ickes announced production in the week ended Nov. 20 was the greatest in 16 years. The total output was 12,700,000 tons. That mark was last exceeded in March, 1927, when 13,320,000 tons were mined in one week. The all-time high was 14,551,000 recorded in December, 1926.

New Senator

Associated Press

Arthur Walsh

Arthur Walsh of South Orange, N. J., whom Gov. Charles Edison has appointed United States Senator from New Jersey. Mr. Walsh, Executive Vice-President of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., will succeed the late W. Warren Barbour.

Negro-White Relations Aided By Inter-Racial Committees

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (AP)—Out of the race riots that flared last spring in Detroit, Los Angeles, and New Jersey has sprung a "grass roots" movement which is spreading quietly across the country in seeking a solution of the race problem.

The story was told by two officials of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, long tireless workers with the problem of Negro-white relations in the United States.

"It's proof of the healthiness of our democracy," they declare.

The movement started because some private citizen realized future rioting would endanger his home and business, and induced the mayor of his town to organize an inter-racial committee.

This process has been repeated in 100 communities and perhaps more. It came to the attention of the Rosenwald Fund when the committees asked for information and advice.

Popular Opinion Wrong

"Most people think nothing constructive has happened since the riots occurred," said Will W. Alexander, Vice-President of the Fund. "All over the country people of the 'local level' responded. The fact that that has taken place without any suggestion from us or the Federal Government is amazing."

The first job of nearly every committee was to serve as a rumor clinicto study them, verify or quash them. Because a city's police force usually has the closest contact with its minority groups, the committee worked to make the police more effective in handling the people.

The next chore was to iron out transportation friction. War workers jamming buses on the way to and from work brought the races close together. The committees added policemen at points where buses were likely to pick up and discharge the most passengers. They rearrange transportation schedules. The result: fewer excuses for a fight.

Underlying Causes Studied

The inter-racial committees explored housing, where resentment festered because of poor living conditions. They studied recreation. They kept a weather eye on any rumblings that might burst into open eruption.

The committees delved into employee-employer relations, where the Federal Government also has prodded an investigating finger. National policy declarations of most unions, the Rosenwald officials said, have been for "absolute equality," but local practices, reported Edwin R. Embree, President of the Rosenwald Fund, "have included everything from equality to exclusion."

"What people are beginning to see is that a riot might cost $5,000,000. They are finding out that what helps one group in business, health, recreation and delinquency prevention, will help all," the officials say.

The committees' emergency job will last two years, perhaps four, after the war because they intend to help ease Negro soldiers back into civilian life and jobs without friction.

Nazi Reprisal Threats Fail To Scare Calm Londoners

By Peter Lyne
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 29—Londoners are undisturbed today by Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels' threat of reprisals on the "Thamesside criminals" in retaliation for the mass bombings of Berlin.

To them it looks more like a "pep" talk for the wilting Germans than an actual forecast of future events. Not that they are complacent here. The memory of the blitz is still too vivid for that.

But London has great antiaircraft defenses and civil defense services which are being continually tightened up with a view to meeting a resumption of German attacks. Discussion of whether there will be any serious resumption of bombing or whether the use of some new weapon like long-range shelling by rocket guns will materialize is lively, however.

Home Front Encouraged

As soon as the Anglo-American forces are fighting a full-scale battle in the west, it is felt that the Germans will be less than ever able to divert their energies to a bombing policy which has already failed them once.

The second front is now considered sufficiently near to give reasonable confidence to the home front about renewed bombing of anything except a spasmodic pattern.

The same argument applies to th esuggestion that the Germans' reprisals will be by long-range rocket guns. Moreover, more details are now coming to light to emphasize what a tremendous long-term, and hard uphill fight it has been for Britain to launch its own bombing plan.

It has been a four-year job and there is no serious reason to believe that the Germans have had any corresponding plan under way since their bombing petered out in 1941.

Wardens on the Job

But to meet any emergency, the task of perfecting the training of Britain's army of ARP personnel goes on uninterrupted. Thousands of voluntary wardens throughout the country today take part in exercises and attend lectures as conscientiously as ever.

I started attending poison-gas lectures in the early summer of 1939. This week in a little Surry village on the outskirts of London we are having expert instruction on getting casualties out of bombed buildings and reporting details back to headquarters.

On two occasions when our village was bombed we put our theory into practice in grim circumstances. All over London there stand today great static water tanks and other up-to-date improvements which have never been used because they weren't constructed until after the London blitz.

But they and the ARP and anti-aircraft defenses are the answer to Dr. Goebbel's threat. There is confidence here that they can meet any reprisals the Germans can launch at this stage of the war.

Herridge Urges Canada to Develop Higher Democracy

OTTAWA, Nov. 29 (AP)—W. D. Herridge, former Canadian Minister to Washington, said here Nov. 27 that to most of the leaders of democracy in America, and elsewhere, the present conflict is "not a war to build a new world but to restore the old one." He said that were the United States to imperialize Canada, the step would mark the end of freedom in both countries.

In an address prepared for a dinner marking the centennial year of Ottawa's Lisgar Collegiate Institute, he said Canadians were disunited, but "ready for a lead."

"If, at this time of crisis, Canada could strike out a plan for the regeneration of democracy—if Canada could get behind that plan with fervor and intelligence and prove that it would work then I believe it altogether possible that America might adopt that plan," Mr. Herridge said.

Tots Pool All to Buy War Bond for Mom

SALISBURY, N. C., Nov. 29 (AP)—Two little boys appeared at the War Bond window at the Salisbury Post Office. They were so small just their noses and two pair of shining eyes were visible above the sill.

"We want a War Bond," they said.

They laid out two or three well-thumbed stampbooks, along with some loose crumpled war stamps. They dug up a couple of fistsfull of change, disappeared in a huddle below the sill, hunted in their pockets some more and brought up still more. Total $18.75.

"What name shall I put on it?" asked the clerk.

"Name? You hafta put a name on it?"

They stared at each other in consternation, disappeared for another conference. Finally the noses showed again.

"Put our mother's name on it—but don't tell, will ya- It's a secret—her Christmas present."

Mistake Over Flares Starts Forest Fires

SALISBURY, Md., Nov. 29 (AP)—The unintentional dropping of Japanese-made parachute flares is blamed for starting several forest fires on the Maryland esatern shore.

Investigating authorities said the parachutes came from United States military planes, and that the 'chutes had been purchased before the war from the Japanese.

The first parachute dropped Nov. 15 within the Salisbury City limits, but was extinguished before causing damage.

Two forest fires in Dorchester County were blamed by District Forester Joseph T. Rothrock on similar flares, one of which was seen falling but was partially burned before being recovered.

Finding of the first flare here started an investigation by Army and Navy Intelligence, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Maryland State Police. It fell on a day during which six forest fires were reported and brought the alerting of the Forest Service.

Land Pays Tribute to Allied Seamen At Opening of Their Painting Exhibit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—An exhibition of paintings by merchant seamen of the United Nations was opened at the Corcoran Gallery of Art yesterday with a tribute to the sailor-artists' "determination to do their jobs and to surrender not one iota of their freedom to express themselves in the way they wish."

"So they deliver the goods and paint great pictures . . . ," Rear Admiral Emory S. Land summed it up in an opening address.

"To profess astonishment at the work of fine seamen-artists is, in my opinion, to confess ignorance," the War Shipping Administrator said. "Seamen have always been men of broad and humane sympathies, as attested by their manifold personal interests. . . ."

The exhibit includes 74 pictures, done by 39 artists representing 13 nationalities. They were selected by a jury of experts from among 240 entries received from all parts of the world. Many were done in off-watch hours at sea in combat zones.

Six paintings compose a memorial section in honor of Carl G. Hill, Negro seamen and one of the exhibitors last year when the first seamen's show was held. He was lost at sea.

Winner of first prize of $250 is David Pascolesca of New York City with a group of six oils. Second prize of $150 goes to Reginald P. Packard of Arlington, Mass., with "Young Man With Violin," and third prize of $100 to George E. Heuston of New York City for "Shrimp Boats, Biloxi, Miss."

War Workers Find 26 Reasons to Quit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Wartime boom conditions in industry have set up new causes of workers' quitting their jobs, the Office of War Information said yesterday, and the approach of peace will set up still more.

In a summary on labor turnover in war plants, the OWI listed 26 definite causes of quitting, one of which was that "the worker may think the war is nearly over and want to find a more permanent peacetime job."

For several months the effect of cheerful war news has been noted particularly in Government agencies, which have lost valuable employees who wanted to get back home and establish themselves in preparation for peace.

Officials, commenting yesterday on the OWI report, said some war plants have already been hard hit by workers' preference for "permanent" jobs even at this stage of an uncompleted war.

Philadelphia Orchestra To Play for Army Center

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27 (AP)—The Philadelphia Orchestra is going to Atlantic City at its own expense Dec. 5 to play for a second time for United States Army Redistribution Center No. 1.

Orchestra members are donating their services and transportation expenses are being covered by the Orchestra Association.

The program includes several popular selections, including two Brahms Hungarian dances and Strauss' Emperor Waltz.

The other orchestra performance for the center was Nov. 1, 1942.

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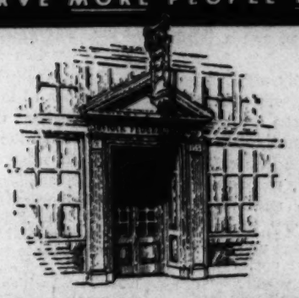
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Chinese Honor Eastern Star For Emergency Relief Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 29—To express China's gratitude for help given it by the Order of the Eastern Star, a "Plum Blossom Certificate," signed by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, and a certificate of "Fellowship of the White Orchard" from the China Relief Legion, were presented to members of the General Grand Chapter, O. E. S., at its international triennial meeting held here recently.

Mrs. Effie Easton, retiring Most Worthy Grand Matron, paid high tribute to the welfare work which the organization has done and is doing in her report to the Convention.

"The resultant growth has developed leaders of men and women for our future needs," she said. "We must not forget that after the defeat of the destructionists in victory we yet will have peace to conquer, which in all probability will be the greatest battle of all battles. There will be then, as there is now, a call for leaders, strong men and women, true to themselves, ready and mentally equipped to govern others. Even when we win this war of suffering and tragedy we must not be defeated in the conflict for future welfare.

New Officers

Newly elected officers of the General Grand Chapter, installed at the triennial meeting, include: Mrs. Mamie Lander of Orlando, Fla., Most Worthy Grand Matron; Harold T. Landeryou of Omaha, Neb., Most Worthy Grand Patron; Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes of Michigan, re-elected Right Worthy Grand Secretary; Walter L. Stockwell of North Dakota, Right Worthy Grand Trustee.

The influence of the welfare work of the Eastern Star is felt far and wide for the organization has chapters in all parts of the world —13,000 in all, and 1,750,000 members.

Relief work in China, for example, has amounted to about $20,000 in addition to nearly $2,000 contributed for China at the triennial meeting. More than 25 Grand Chapters, and some others, have given $100 each.

China relief was only a part, however, of the "fraternal and benevolent" work reported at the meeting. The O. E. S. had given more than $50,000 in the past three years to Eastern Star homes, orphanages, and hospitals; worked for the Red Cross, Bundles for Britain, Civilian Defense and the USO, and otherwise helped in the war effort. And it had aided Eastern Star refugees from Japanese-occupied China and the Philippines.

The "Plum Blossom Certificate" was awarded to Mrs. Frances Reed Glover, Past Worthy Matron, of Michigan, because it was during her term of office that Michigan chapters gave nearly $7,000 to China, the largest sum contributed by any one state.

The "Fellowship of the White Orchid" was awarded by the China Relief Legion to Mrs. Minnie E. Keyes, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, "in recognition of especial service to the people of China in their time of great need."

Members Interned

O. E. S. chapters in Japanese-occupied portions of China and in the Philippines have been forced to close for the duration because many of the members have been evacuated, Mrs. Keyes said. One hundred sixty-one members of the Mayon Chapter in Manila have been interned by the Japanese. About 75 members in Shanghai and Peiping (Peking) have been interned somewhere in China. No word has come out regarding them, their whereabouts or their circumstances.

The Shanghai (China) Eastern Star chapter was represented at the triennial meeting by its worthy Grand Matron, Mrs. Zora Karanja, who returned to the United States in an exchange ship. Peking's International Chapter No. 1 was represented by Miss Mabel Nourse, now in a girl's school in the United States.

Alaska has 12 Eastern Star chapters. Hawaii has 8; Cuba 1; Canal Zone 4; Mexico 3; China 3; Philippines 1; Yukon 1; Nova Scotia 14; Prince Edward Island 2. There are Grand Chapters in every Canadian Province, in every State of the United States, the District of Columbia, and in Puerto Rico.

The Grand Chapters in the States of New York and New Jersey do not come under the General Grand Chapter's jurisdiction, however. They are allied in "fraternal relationship" with the order in Scotland.

He Has Two Bench Jobs

Wide World

Judge by Day, Carpenter by Night

William J. Millard is a Justice of the State of Washington Supreme Court Bench and a carpenter's helper at a shipyard at Olympia—turning out legal opinions and ship parts with equal facility, just as he changes from court robes to overalls. Judge Millard started on his defense job last summer during vacation, and when the vacation was over he decided to keep right on, changing over to the swing shift and working as a member of the Carpenters' Union from 4:30 p. m. to 12:30 a. m. operating a power saw. Recently he received a badge of merit for not missing a day's work during October. The pictures show him donning his judicial robes for a court session and later putting on coveralls for his carpenter work.

Tule Lake Testimony Eases Tension

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—Calm testimony heard today at the Dies Subcommitttee investigation into the riots at the Tule Lake, Calif., Japanese relocation center, was calculated to dampen considerably the fires of resentment raised against Japanese-Americans generally and the War Relocation Authority in particular by disturbances at this camp.

Dr. John T. Mason, former senior surgeon at the Tule Lake center where openly or apparently hostile Japanese have been segregated, told the Committee that the WRA's action in not calling in troops at once to quell a camp disturbance Nov. 1 probably prevented bloodshed.

Representative Herman P. Eberharter (D) of Pennsylvania, stressed that the Tule Lake center contained only Japanese racials which the Government, for security reasons, believed should be segregated in a special camp because of their open or covert allegiance to Japan. The Japanese at Tule Lake have constituted not much above 10 per cent of the total of American-born Japanese.

Disturbance "Invited"

Dr. Mason, who was present when Japanese internees surrounded the camp's hospital and administration building and pummeled and kicked the chief physician, said it was his opinion the Japanese leaders wanted the Army called and were "inviting some kind of disturbance."

He recalled a warning delivered by Dillon Myer, national WRA chief who happened to be at Tule Lake that day, that Caucasian officials at the camp should be extremely careful of what they did, as an international incident easily could be created which could have serious repercussions in Japanese treatment meted out to Americans held in Japanese internment camps.

Dr. Mason declared, however, that he thought near-by Army troops should have been called in later on that same day instead of waiting until a guard was attacked and injured in a second disturbance four days later. He set this down as a serious mistake in judgment on the part of WRA officials, and the committee seemed inclined to agree with him.

Some Rumors Dispelled

Testimony by Dr. Mason was at least partially effective in disposing of some rumors, repeated since the November rioting at Tule Lake, which have inflamed sentiments against Japanese-Americans anew in some West Coast communities. He declared specifically that:

1. Throughout the Nov. 1 rioting he saw no firearms or other arms of any sort, save two pocketknives which were wielded by two Japanese carving at the window frames of the Administration Building into which most of the Caucasians had been herded.

2. He saw no oil-soaked rags or straw around the main buildings, or any attempts to set fire to the camp, but did, several days later, note some excelsior packed in boxes under one building.

3. During his short term as senior surgeon at the camp, Dr. Mason found no evidence of the use of general or widespread narcotics at the camp.

4. It was common "hearsay" that a central committee of fanatical Japanese picked the time for disturbances and told all Japanese, young and old, men and women, to join in the crowd or be slain. The Japanese at Tule Lake, it was stressed, were closely regimented and thoroughly under the control of their alien leadership.

The Subcommittee of the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities, which has been inquiring into conditions at various Japanese relocation centers, swung its searchlight on the Tule Lake scene of riot and disturbance, following a California legislative investigation of the trouble and sharp discussion of the WRA's responsibility in the situation, in local and national newspapers.

Representative John M. Costello (D) of California, Committee Chairman, suggested that the WRA was altogether derelict in not calling in troops, when the Japanese began marching on the main administration buildings and hospital.

Dr. Mason replied, however, that once the Japanese had surrounded the central building and were holding upwards of 100 Caucasians as virtual prisoners while presenting their demands on Camp Director Ray R. Best, and Dillon Myer, WRA head, the summoning of troops might have "brought sacrifice on both sides."

Dr. Mason was sharply critical of Mr. Myer, however, for continuing to "negotiate" in the main building with a self-proclaimed committee of 17 Japanese, while Dr. Reece Petticord, chief physician at the camp, had been beaten at the hospital.

Morgenthau Says Tax Cut Unjust to Troops

Continued from Page 1

prospect here that the Senate will alter the House reluctance to approve the Treasury tax bill in the face of next year's election.

"It is clear," Mr. Morgenthau said, "that we are not paying all the wartime taxes that we can and should pay."

Incomes of Americans, after taxes, have almost doubled since 1939, he said, and the surplus of income over goods is expected to amount to $36,000,000,000 after taxes this year.

Brief Statement

Mr. Morgenthau's statement was one of the briefest and most solemn he has given in several tax messages to Congress. He obviously saw defeat staring him in the face in the committee led by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, who already has declared that the House action in cutting the Treasury bill to about one fifth would be supported in the Senate.

Failure to siphon off surplus spending power, Mr. Morgenthau warned, will inevitably result in "'black markets,' ruptured price ceilings, and substantial increases in the cost of living."

These will be followed by "tremendous pressures for higher wages and farm prices."

Already inflationary effects are at work, he said.

"Day after day, the continuous pressure of spending power has been cracking our price controls a little here and a little there and threatens to produce a major breakdown."

Huge Deficit Estimated

Mr. Morgenthau attacked the "insidious argument" that economy in Government expenditures is a substitute for higher taxes. Paying deference to eeconomy and acknowledging that there had been some decrease in prospective expenditures, he nevertheless estimated a $57,000,000,000 deficit.

Summarizing his brief preliminary statement, Mr. Morgenthau said the country can pay higher taxes; it has moral obligation to pay higher taxes; and if it does not pay higher taxes, it faces a serious inflationary threat.

Sooner or later the costs of war have to be paid, he declared. Taxation now is the best way.

Complex System Charged

As the House bill has left the tax measure, Mr. Paul charged, millions of married couples must make as many as 18 separate alternative tax computations to make sure they are paying their lowest liability. It will confront 10,000,000 married couples with the choice bewteen joint and separate returns. "It retains the complexities of a double tax system," he asserted, "and adds special vagaries of its own. . . . Its complexities will jeopardize the whole income-tax system."

Mr. Paul echoed Mr. Morgenthau's declaration that both moral and selfish considerations demand higher taxes than the House bill proposes, and he developed the matter in detail. Corporations will have $9,200,000,000 after taxes in 193 and $9,900,000,000 in 1944 at the same rate of taxes. Corporations, even after taxes and dividends, he estimated, in the three years 1941, 1942, and 1943, will have accumulated $12,000,000,000 of "undistributed profits."

Much attention centered on Mr. Paul's attack on the sales tax.

Exemptions Cited

A 10 per cent retail sales tax without exemptions would yield $6,000,000,000, he said, but most advocates recognized the harshness of such a blanket imposition and proposed to exempt necessities of life.

But the exemption of food, Mr. Paul said, would cut the yield by $2,400,000,000; exemption of medicine would cut it by $200,000,000; exemption of clothing by $1,100,000,000.

With these three exemptions, the yield would be $2,600,000,000.

However, of that amount, $1,200,000,000 would come from goods and services already taxed, where existing excise taxes can be raised or lowered without need of a general sales tax.

Excluding these items, "All that is left is $1,400,000,000," much of this falling on elements that would increase business costs and government prices. "Excise taxes are far superior to a sales tax," Mr. Paul contended. They are easier to administer, can bear on nonessentials or luxuries, and do not jeopardize the efforts to stabilize living costs.

Sales taxes, on the other hand, are "completely lacking in any relation to ability to pay."

Mr. Paul pointed out ruefully that the House had struck out proposed Treasury excise taxes on such matters as chewing gum, sodas, and bottled drinks.

A general sales tax, he added, "would almost surely be the signal for widespread demands for higher wages and farm prices."

New Evidence Is Submitted To Prove OPA Acts Illegal

Continued from Page 1

that it cannot perform its functions efficiently under the authority granted it by Congress, it has but one alternative: that being, to report the facts to the Congress and request an extention of its powers.

"In this instance, by the payment of a subsidy to those slaughterers who conform to the price ceiling fixed, and by penalizing those who do not, the Act of Congress has in practical effect been nullified by administrative regulation, since a price ceiling on a agricultural product has been set without consent of the Secretary of Agriculture."

Acts Without Authority

The Committee, whose membership, besides Chairman Smith, embraces Representatives John J. Delaney (D) of New York; Hugh Peterson (D) of Georgia; Jerry Voorhis (D) of California; Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R) of New Jersey; John Jennings, Jr. (R), of Tennessee, and Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan, took this position with respect to the operations of all Federal executive agencies:

"This Committee was created for the purpose of bringing to the attention of Congress and the people of the nation instances where executive agencies have exceeded the authority granted by law. No one devoted to democratic government can remain unconcerned whenever such action is taken by an executive agency.

"It is, however, most important to differentiate between the objectives sought to be accomplished on the one hand and the methods upon the other.

"Progress in the interest of the common people of America will not be made if devious or unconstitutional methods, or methods not authorized by Congress, are used to attempt to bring about such progress. Sooner or later the whole basis of such action will be swept away and the net result will be loss rather than gain for the people's cause.

United on Main Contention

"In the instant report, for example, members of this Committee have varying views concerning discrimination in matters of employment, and as to some of the provisions of the Wages and Hours Act. Some members of the Committee are opposed to discrimination regarding employment and are strong in their support of all of the provisions of the Wages and Hours Act.

"However, the members of this Committee are unanimous in the conviction that neither the objectives of the Wages and Hours Act nor the prevention of discrimination can be accomplished by the device of making subsidy payments conditional upon what amounts to the writing of new law by an executive agency. Whether or not the members of this Committee agree with the action of a majority of the Congress is beside the point. It is clear that the proper remedy is to change the law by congressional action, and not by unauthorized executive directives which are bound, sooner or later, to fall of their own weight.

"There is a broad distinction to be made between the necessity of effective price control under present circumstances, ample appropriations for the enforcement thereof, and adequate enforcement powers, on the one hand and, on the other hand, unauthorized methods of enforcement which can only result in the weakening of the whole price-control structure."

Jewel Theft Charged To Somerville Man

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP)—Samuel Lotow, a native of Somerville, Mass., was arrested here last night by F. B. I. agents and charged with stealing $80,000 worth of Jewels from a Pensacola, Fla., Jewelry company Oct. 6.

Spencer Drayton, agent in charge of the Chicago F. B. I. office, gave this account for the alleged robbery:

Lotow obtained a job in the Merbeler Jewelry Company in Pensacola under the name of Arnold J. Nevin. On Oct. 6 he took $80,000 worth of jewels, including bracelets, diamonds and watches, and fled to Montgomery, Ala., in a stolen car.

There he shipped the jewels in nine different boxes to himself in Baltimore, Md., via express. The F. B. I. agents recovered the parcels there. Lotow disappeared until the F. B. I. traced him to Chicago.

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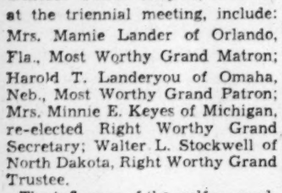

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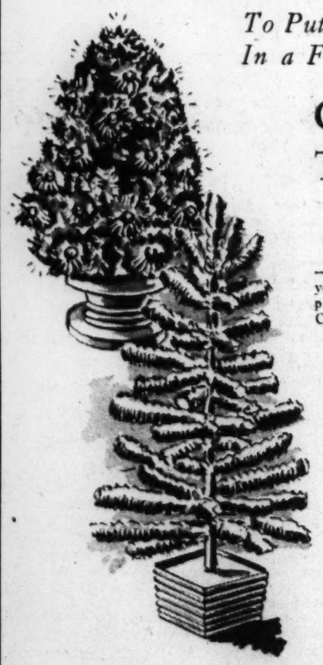

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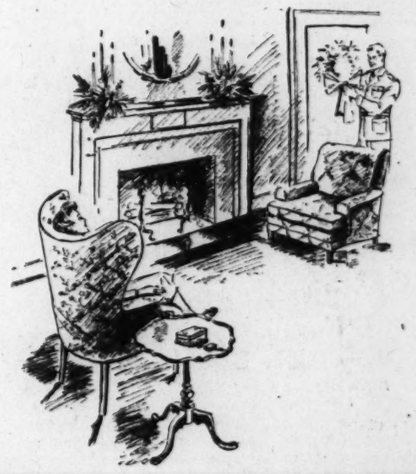

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The Home Forum

An Everlasting Covenant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH a penetration and discernment born of spiritual-mindedness Isaiah raises the standard of real values, in sharp contrast to those for which he saw men toiling, but reaping nothing of genuine or lasting substance for all their labors.

"Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters," he cries (Isaiah 55:1, 2), "and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yea, come," he continues persuasively, "buy wine and milk without money and without price." As if to rouse them from the folly of their conduct he adds: "Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread? and your labour for that which satisfieth not? hearken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness." Then follows the unfailing promise (verse 3) given of God: "I will make an everlasting covenant with you, even the sure mercies of David."

* * *

In the present world crisis, when agreements of many kinds are being entered into by men and nations, it is valuable to examine the terms of the covenant referred to by Isaiah, that thought may be prepared to relinquish a purely human charter for one with a spiritual foundation, and so plan and build for eternity. A Bible dictionary defines this ancient covenant as everlasting, its supreme purpose that of making men the people of God and of quickening their inner life. This same purpose of kindling love for the law within rather than imposing it from without is seen in Jeremiah's message (Jeremiah 31:33, 34), "I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people . . . they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them, saith the Lord." Here is the eternal foundation on which peace and the future can be safely built.

The means by which to translate this everlasting covenant into action concerns us all. Clearly recognizable among thoughtful and far-sighted men and women is a widespread and grave sense of responsibility that the tremendous issues which await the counsels of the nations both now and after the war be not missed, misused, or ignored; that want, unemployment, and crime be wisely and successfully eliminated, that educational opportunities be increased.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and author of its great textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," makes these significant statements on the first page of the Preface to this book: "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity. Contentment with the past and the cold conventionality of materialism are crumbling away. Ignorance of God is no longer the steppingstone to faith. The only guarantee of obedience is a right apprehension of Him whom to know aright is Life eternal." With deep prophetic vision, she adds, "Though empires fall, 'the Lord shall reign forever.'"

To every individual must come the call to build now, not merely for a decade or for a generation, but for eternity. Truly are our time-honored systems crumbling about us. Ignorance of God, which may be the outcome of ignoring God, can give place to a consecrated desire to discern divine Principle aright and to obey and adhere to the highest concept that we apprehend. Then we may help to shape the destiny of humanity anew. Human benevolence or philanthropic institutions cannot completely solve the stupendous problems, or regenerate and redeem mankind, reconstruct and reconstitute the conquered and oppressed, comfort the bereaved, and restore the impoverished. The divine plan of God alone can accomplish it. His holy purpose is discerned in the lifework of the Master, Christ Jesus, and has been discovered, elucidated, and demonstrated in Christian Science as the Science of true living.

* * *

The demand of this hour is spiritual leadership, and this great demand must and will be satisfied. As obedience to this spiritual ideal of leadership becomes illumined to individual thought, it will express itself in ever greater service to humanity, becoming progressively nobler and more spiritually exalted and universal. Then Isaiah's invitation to "every one that thirsteth" to come to the waters will find acceptance, and the everlasting covenant be established among all peoples, elevating human consciousness and approximating a truer concept of divine Principle in all human affairs. Then will the divine covenant find full expression in the knowledge and exercise of the laws of God in the hearts and lives of men.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Nocturne

The notes are printed black on white,
The gleaming keys your fingers press
With soft caress
Are ivory and ebony.
Some would say
That black with white results in gray,
But when you play
No monochrome of sound upwells,
Your dark is dusky, purple night,
A depth profound;
Each cadenced height
A crystal constellation, bright
With silver light.

ALAN W. THWAITES

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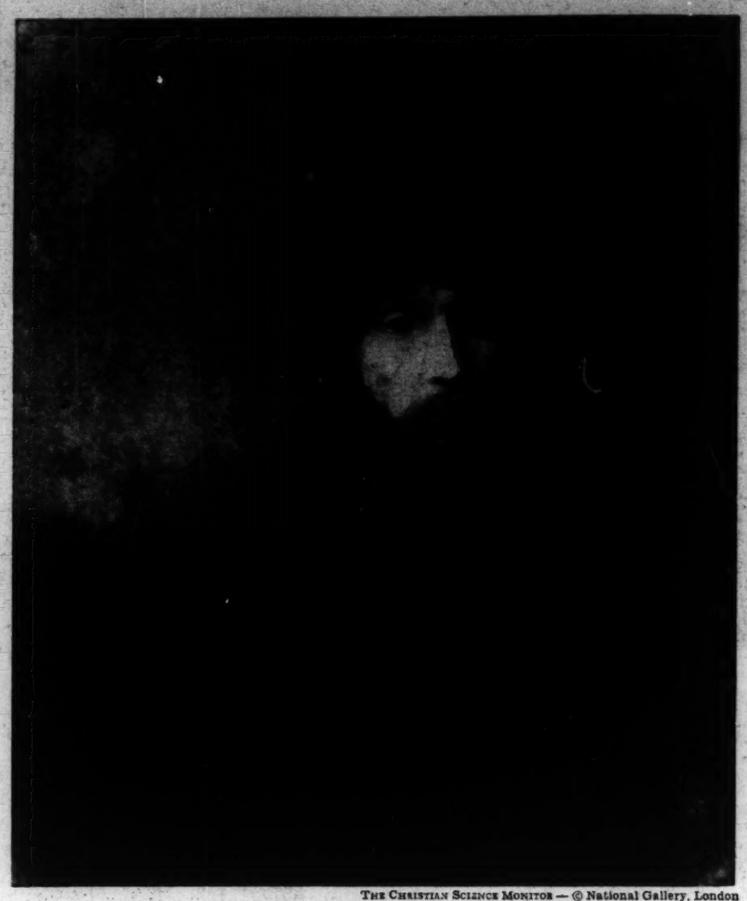

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Gallery, London

"A JEWISH RABBI": *A Painting by Rembrandt*

PERHAPS THE GENIUS of no other artist so nearly touches the heart and imagination of the art lover as does that of this Dutch painter of the seventeenth century.

The outline of Rembrandt's life is sufficiently well known, from his brilliant start when youth, happiness, success, and a wealth of art treasures all were his; to his impoverished years when material possessions had been stripped from him and there remained only his somber and glorious achievement. His life is best studied from the magnificent body of work he has left behind him.

"A Jewish Rabbi," a late work by the master—its date is probably 1657—is in the National Gallery, London. The painting is in tones of gold and gray-brown, and shows the Rabbi posed against a glowing background. He wears a black velvet hat and over a russet under-coat is thrown a fur-trimmed cloak of black velvet. The light strikes full on the questioning face. The intent expression of the man suggests that he was engaged in a discussion and is listening to the argument of an unseen companion.

Thursday Island: Venice of the Tropics

NOT MUCH MORE than a stone's throw from Australia . . . is the archipelago of the Torres Straits—a little Indies that the Spaniards missed, colorful, bathed in brilliant tropic light, inhabited by copper-skinned natives of splendid physique.

There are two hundred steep and densely wooded islands, some of them not much more than a pile of brown rocks with a crown of coconut palms, lying between Cape York and New Guinea. . . .

Thursday Island, one of the smallest, two miles wide and three miles long, is the hub of them all. It is a little Venice of the tropics, with nine big islands within three miles of it. It is the miniature metropolis of the Southern Hemisphere, . . . the wealthiest fragment of land off Australia; for thirty-five years its annual revenue in pearls and pearl shell was 250,000 pounds a year.

The tiny island is the home port of a hundred small ships and three or four thousand islanders. Of its area of 845 acres, 280 are laid out in streets which have a permanent population of about four hundred whites and twelve hundred natives of mixed colours. The traffic consists of fifteen trucks, fourteen motor cars, a couple of hundred bicycles, and one horse, and they all go jogging along over less than five miles of road. Four times around the island and twice through the main street, with a trip to the top of Garrison Hill to watch the sunset, is considered a pleasant Sunday afternoon's ride. . . .

In the distilled sunlight in its streets, with avenues of weeping fig and almond and light-green coconut, are the shaded shops of Cingalese jewelers and Chinese merchants selling everything delightful, from deftly carved trifles in pearl and tortoise shell to dugong steaks and long soup. There is a marine florist, the only one in Australia, who displays sprigs of colored corals and the exquisite shell petals of under-sea blossoms. Along the foreshore where the dinghies are constantly unloading great heaps of mother-of-pearl and bags of trepang, there is an endless procession of islanders and New Guinea boys, in blue dungarees or red laya-lavas, their hair dyed a startling scarlet with the juice of the green mangrove. . . .

I climbed to the crest of Garrison Hill and looked out upon a magnificent panorama of bays and islands, across the nine channels of the Straits, I wandered among the old fortifications where the bees were building nests in gun carriages and ferns were sprouting out the powder magazines. . . .

Directly beneath me lay Thursday Island, white roofs gleaming among coconut palms and white sails glittering on the sea. The music from the pearling jetty came up on the wind, the sound of the Thursday Island Town Band playing in the evening. Under the baton of the Cingalese conductor the strains of "Dixie" drifted across the Straits, none the less sweetly for all that the ancestors of Solomon Salt, the big bass drummer, blew the conch and sounded the hide drum for the cannibal orgies of less than a century ago, and the grandmothers of the smartly-dressed colored audience were content with a green-frilled skirt of banana palm and a necklace of sharks' teeth.—From "Australian Frontier," by ERNESTINE HILL. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

אן אייביגער בונד

אן אויערוועזונג פון דעם אויבען געשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועלכן קריסטשען סויענס

טים א שארזוכונגען פון פערשטענדיגקייט וואס האָט געשאפען פון זיין גוטסוכונגען־קעגנזעצליכקייט האָט ישעיה חביא דערהויבען דעם מוסטער פון אמתיע וועלט, אין שארף קאָנטראַסט צו די דאָזיגע וועלטלעכע פאר וועלכע ער האָט געזען מענשען אַרבייטנדיג, אבער ערהאַלטענדיג נאר נים עכט אַדער אויביג פאר זייערע נאכצע ארבייט.

„אוי אלע וואס זייט דורשטיג קומט אהער צו דעם וואסער," רופט ער אויס (ישעיע נה:1, 2). „און דער וואס האָט נים קיין געלט, קומט און קויפט און עסט." ער וועט אָפּער מים אויבערצייגונג־קראפט, „קויפט אהן געלט, און אהן א פרייז, מילך און ווין." און אין זיין בעשרעבונג זיי אויפצוקומען פון דער נארוישקייט פון זייער סיהרונג, רופט ער ווידער א מאל אויס: „פארוואס בריינגט איהר אויס געלט פאר דאָס וואס איז נים קיין ברויט און אויער מיודיגקייט פאר דעם וואס קאָסטיגט נישט העדס זיך צו מיר, און עסט דאָס וואס איז גוט, און לאָזט אייער נשמה האָבען פער־גיגען אין פעטיגקייט." דאן וועט געגעבען דעם אוב־פעהלאַרצן צוזאָג (שורה 3) וואס איז געגעבען גע־וואָרען פון נאָם: „איך וועל מים אייך כורת ברית זיין אויף אויביג, די מרויע חסדים פון דוד."

* * *

אין דעם יעצטיגען וועלט קריזיס, וועו אויפשטי־מונגען פון יעדער סאָרט וועלכע צוזאמען צוויישען מענשען און נאציאָנען, איז עס וויכטיג און ווערטפסול צו געהאָרכזאמען אן עקזאמינירן די מער־מאָהנס, כדי דער גרעסטער זאל וועלכן צוגעגרייט אוועק־גען א נים מעהר ווי א מענשליכער קאָנסטרוקט אַדער משארטער, אן איהם אויפצוביישען אאר א גוטפי־גען פונדאמענט, אן אזוי קען דער גרעסטער פאָטענציאל פון בויען מאר דער אויבערקוים, א בישעל ווערשע־בוך דע־פענדיס דיזען פערצוויינגען בונד אלס א בונד וואס איז אויף אויביג, א בונד וואס האָט אלס זיין אלטער־העכסטען צוועק די ארבייט פון מאכען מענשען דאָס פאלק פון נאָם אן פון אויזלעבען זייער אינערליכען לעבען. דיזער זעלבער צוועק פון אויזלעבען די ליכט מאר דעם גענוען איז אן אינערליכען אָנשאפען פון צוויי־גען מענשען אָנצונעהמען דעם גרויסן אויף אן אויסער־ליכען אויג וועלכער איז אויך אין אויסערשטען נויט אין ירמיה הנביאס שליחות (ירמיה לא:33, 34), „איך וועל געבען מיין תורה (גרעזע) אין זיי, אן אויף זייער האַרץ וועל איך עס שרייבען, אן איך וועל זיין זייער נאָם, אן זיי מיין פאָלק . . . וואָרען זיי וועלען מיך אלע קענען פון דעם קלענסטען ביז צו דעם גרעסטען, זאָגט דער האר." דאָ וועדט געגעבען דער אייביגער, מונדאמענט אויף וועלכען שלום אן דער צוקונפט קען זיכער געבויט ווערען.

די מושלען בא וועלכע מיר קענען איבערזיעצען דיזען אייביגען בונד אין פעהיגקייט אן מחקיקונגען אויפ־מערזאם אונז אלעמען. מען קען גאנץ קלאָר דערקענען, אז עס איז יעצט דא צוויישען מענטשר אן פרויען א ווייט פערשפרייטען אן ערנסטען געפיהל פון פעראנט־וואָרטליכקייט, אז די גרויס־ווייכזיגע אויכאנגען אן רעזולטאטען. וועלכע ערווארטען די בעראטונגען פון די נאציאָנען פון יעצט פיר נאך דער מלחמה זאָלען נים פאהלען, זאָלען נים שלעכט בעהאנדלט ווערען, אן זאָלען נים יבגערויט ווערען. דיזע בעדינקונגען מענשען ווילען, אז ארבייטסלאָגיקייט, אן פערבעסערט זאָלען מיט קלוגשאפט אן מיט ערשלאָג אויסגעראמט ווערען, אן אז דיזע בעלענגהייטען וועלכע זייענ שייך צו בילדונג זאָלען פערגרעסערט ווערען.

סטרי בויקער עדרי, די עגזעקוטיוון אן גרונדרעין פון קריסטשען סויענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט), אן פערשטערען פון דעם נרוים וויכטיגען מעקסי־מום פון קריסטשען סויענס, „וויסענשאפט אן בעזונדס מים "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. מאכט דיזע מערקווירדיגע ערקלע־רונגען אויף דער קרשטער־זוים פון דער אפרירדע צו דיזען בוך: „די ציים פאר דעמקער איז געקומען. די וואהרהייט, אונאפהענגיג פון גלויבענ־עהרעם אן אלט־ווירדיגע סיסטעמען, קלאפט אן אן דער טהיר פון דער מענשהייט. פוזיטיוונהייט מים דער פערגאנגענהייט אן די קאלטע קאָנווענציאָנאליזמען פון דעם מאטע־ריאליזמוס ווערען צוזאמען. אונטוויסענהייט ווערען נאָם איז נים מעהר דער שרישפיין צום גלויבען. די אויבערע ערבות פאר בעהאַרבוואסקייט איז א ריכ־טיגען בעגריף פון איהם (נאָם) וועמען דעכט צו קענען איז אויבערע לעבען. דאָך קענגריכען מענטען אונטערגעהן, דער האר וועט לעזירען אויף אויבען."

צו יעדען אינדיווידועל טוט קומען דער בערוף צו בויען עצם, אן נים בלויז פאר א פערזיכט פון צוקונפט, יאהר אדער פאר א דור, נאר פאר אויביג לאנג. עס איז אמת, אז אונזערע אלט־ווירדיגע סיסטעמען ווערען צוזאמען. אונטוויסענהייט וועלכע נאָם, וועט קען זיין דער רעזולטאט פון אינאַרירטע נאָם, קען קענען פלאץ צו א פערהויבענער בונד וועט נעמרוידעט ווערען. צוויישען אלע פעלקער, אן ערהויבען דעם מענשליכען בעוואוסטזיין, אן אזוי וועלען מענשען קומען צו א וואהרהייט בעגריף פון דעם געטליכען פרינציפ אין מענשליכע נעשעפטען. דאן וועט דער נעטליכער בונד נעפינען א פולצו אויסדרוק אין דער קענטנים פון דער אויסאבונג פון די נעזעצען פון נאָם אין די הערצער אן לעבענס פון מענשען.

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעסטענ אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס לימערשטור, וואס וועלט אויסנעד נעבען אין דער אירישער שפראך, זאל שרייבען אן מאנען זיין פערלאנג בעזונדס צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פאבליקיישנס־סאסייטי, באסטאן, מאסאטשוסעטס, י. ס. א.
(The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Was This Emmaus?

IT IS A wonderful thing to escape, even for a week, from the piercing call of the telephone, to be able to think slow thoughts in the shelter of this little wood of Scotch firs. Not that I do not love Jerusalem. I love it dearly, with its domes and minarets, its babel of tongues and all the intensive life of its people. If I did not love Jerusalem, I could never have chosen to plant myself there.

But a rest and change, even from what is most dear, is sometimes desirable. A visit, in the earlier days of this war, to a beautiful village, converted into an internment camp, showed me that clearly; for its once happy and hard-working inhabitants had deteriorated, through the addition of a tall barbed-wire fence, into creatures as aimless as gold-fish in a bowl. No, life must flow, and there is no routine so sacred that it should never be broken.

So I have escaped from my routine, and thankfully, too, to the rest-home at Al Kubeiba. This is claimed to have been Emmaus, the village mentioned in St. Luke's Gospel as about threescore furlongs from Jerusalem.

* * *

Toward this village, more than nineteen centuries ago, two sorrowful disciples were walking by the Roman road across the hills, when an unfamiliar form overtook them and inquired the reason for their grief. They told him of Jesus of Nazareth, a prophet mighty in deed and word, and of what had befallen him; they told him, moreover, of how certain women of their company had heard at the empty tomb a reassurance that he was alive. Then the stranger rebuked them for their folly and slowness of heart, in that they had not known the Christ. So he explained the prophecy in the Scriptures that related to himself, and still they did not recognize him because his form was not the form to which their eyes were accustomed. At the end of their journey, they persuaded the stranger to sup with them.

It seems as though, in their hospitality, they approached nearer to the divine nature; and that, in the breaking of bread, with its benediction on the food and on all who partook of it, they suddenly recognized their beloved Master. Perhaps they had shared in the communal life of the group of early disciples, who had all things in common; or maybe they had looked on as Jesus fed the multitudes with the loaves and fishes by the Sea of Galilee. In any case, this recognition of the presence of the Christ with them cut off from their view the form of the stranger, for we read that "he vanished out of their sight." Then they returned, late though it was, across the hills to Jerusalem, to tell the other disciples of their marvelous experience. Surely, they must have walked on air as they covered those threescore furlongs in the darkness.

* * *

And what of Emmaus now? A stately church commemorates the spot. The guardians of the shrine have been employing themselves in making excavations on a large scale, and the Director of Antiquities to the British Government came over recently with members of his staff to examine the results of their labors. We were told that the present beautiful church is the last of three on the same spot. The first Byzantine church was founded in the fourth century, on the ruins of a Jewish house of the Maccabean period. Was this, perhaps, the home of Cleopas and his friends? My friend and I stood beside the excavations in the nave of the church, but we could feel no certainty. After this church had been destroyed, probably in the time of the Moslem invasion, the Crusaders built a second shrine and many a Crusader Cross survives in the broken masonry. Centuries passed; fifty years or so ago, a third church was built, the lofty white stone building in which we stood.

* * *

But the most interesting part is yet to come. In the recent excavations, which extend over a considerable area round the church, the ruins of a large village of Roman days are being unearthed, together with the massive foundations of a later Crusader fortress. Our guide said that it had been calculated that the village had supported at least three thousand persons. We walked in and out of those ruined Jewish houses of the Roman period. We saw the wine presses in which wine had been prepared. There were two perfect examples of circular presses in which olives were crushed for their oil, with the great discs of stone which revolved on the crushed fruit. In parts of Palestine one can still see these at work, the great stone attached to a beam and dragged round by the labor of men and beasts. These presses would seem to be too large for a private family; so we surmised that these had once been shops standing on the principal street, whose large Roman paving-stones had also been exposed. Coins and pottery of all the periods are being discovered in the course of the excavations and carefully preserved.

* * *

As there are in Palestine five places claiming to have been the village of Emmaus, it is not for us to give a positive answer. But it is hoped that, when the present excavations have been completed and the Department of Antiquities has examined all the evidence, it may be able to declare which is the true Emmaus, and eliminate the false claims of the others.

CLARISSA JANIE GRAVES

April Anticipating

Mourn this stark nakedness? Oh, never mourn
These stalwart skeletons against the gray
November sky; for now behold, reborn,
A loveliness surpassing yesterday.

See how the wet, black branches ever strive
Upward and upward; how each twist at last
Ends in a finger pulsing and alive,
Pointing to heaven, holding that mark fast.

And see the cradle that was hidden well
By the sweet-throated oriole, now swaying free;
The tenants flown, the nest swings like a bell,
Its clapper muted temporarily.

These trees invite no sorrow, they are waiting,
Trusting this season—April anticipating.

ALMA ROBERTS GIORDAN

From Inside a Coconut

IT WAS REALLY an exciting morning when Kilkenny, who was always making friends on shore, placed in my hand a large pearl and said, "It's a coconut pearl, Doctor. It comes from inside a coconut." I had never even heard of such a thing until a few days before, when Captain Diedrich, with whom Daan and I had been lunching on his little K. P. M. steamer, had spoken of them. Now I could scarcely believe my eyes. . . .

The pearl turned out to be of extraordinary interest. My friend O. F. Cook dug up an article about it that had been buried in the literature—mention of its existence not seeming to have gotten into the books on the coconut—and this substantiated the accounts of its rarity. I abstracted from this story of Dr. Hunger and his hunt for the coco pearl the fact that it is a growth in the interior of the coconut, apparently induced by an abnormality of the nut itself, whereby no hole or pore in the shell is formed; usually there are three of these pores, although only one is open. There being no hole, the embryo inside of the nut cannot push its leaves out into the sunlight, . . . and sometimes a pearl is produced. It is composed of carbonate of calcium, like the pearl of the oyster. These abnormal nuts occur very rarely, so rarely in fact that poreless coconuts bring high prices in the Orient and are found only in the collections of the wealthy Radjas and merchants. Indeed, it is said that formerly all "blind" or poreless coconuts belonged to the Radja and were not the property of those who found them. The coco pearls are even greater curiosities. Their beauty alone entitles them to the high place they hold as jewels.

When we discovered how rare it was, we locked it up, and now we bring it out only for exhibition on state occasions.—From "Garden Islands of the Great East," by DAVID FAIRCHILD. (New York: Scribner.)

Tribute to the English Tongue

AN AMERICAN COMMENTATOR has noted: "One can hint at, not outline, in the space of a few pages, the greatness and immense power of the group of small islands in the North Sea, which, although territorially only about a third of the area of the State of Texas, have sent out their tentacles to every part of the globe." The accidents of history have brought about an extraordinary spread for the English language. It extends, though not to the exclusion of other tongues (such as French in Quebec and Dutch in South Africa), over all the British Dominions; it is spoken as a convenient *lingua franca* in nearly all the seaports of Asia; it covers North America from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Ocean; it is a second tongue to many continental Europeans and Latin Americans. At the time of the Norman conquest of England in the eleventh century less than a million persons used it, in its old Anglo-Saxon form; today it is the native tongue of some two hundred millions, and is understood and familiarly used by at least fifty millions more. Chinese alone is spoken by more people, but it is practically confined to one country, whereas English has traveled around the globe in the wake of British and American trade.

But the wide distribution of English is not its only cosmopolitan quality. It has, so lexicographers say, the largest vocabulary of any language, living or dead. It is also the most composite of all languages; it has gathered tribute from every people that Englishmen have encountered, whether in war or trade. In talking English we are constantly speaking also, whether we realize it or not, in French, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Hebrew, and Arabic.—From "History of the English-Speaking Peoples," by R. B. MOWAT AND PRESTON SLOSSON. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1943

France and Italy Must Completely Rebuild Nations in Wake of Germans

Ruthless Invader Wrecks Most of French Economy

Tremendous destruction on industry and agricultural establishments—Town and villages destroyed for military strongholds—Millions are held prisoners while all are in constant need of food.

ALGIERS, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Finance Commissariat of the French Committee of National Liberation has opened its first mint to combat the shortage of hard money and is turning out 50,000 pieces of plastic coins a day.

The shortage is attributed variously to hoarding, Allied souvenir hunters and mechanics who use the metal in the old coins. The mint is concentrating now on one-franc and two-franc pieces.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports of experts submitted to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference at Atlantic City have shown the enormous amount of damage wrought on the conquered European peoples by the Nazis.

France, bearing more than its share of Nazis exploitation, has been reduced to an economic level where problems of no lesser scope than the virtual re-establishment of the nation are to be faced at the moment of liberation.

Population

Hitler in "Mein Kampf," abuses France as Germany's "arch-enemy" which has to be destroyed if Germany shall win her place in the sun. Deceived by the sweet words of "Fifth Columnists," the French people at first failed to understand that, after the "armistice," the Nazi still carried on a demographic war against the conquered nation. Today more than 2,000,000 Frenchmen are still in German prison and labor camps while the French home population lives on the edge of starvation.

The French food shortage has been consciously developed by the Nazis. Before the war, France was a country with an extremely low birth rate; today, the French population—prisoners and labor conscripts in Germany not included—has decreased by 600,000 through low birth and high mortality rates. Moreover, approximately 400,000 inhabitants of France, mostly foreigners, have emigrated. That means that the French population which counted 42,000,000 before the war has already been whittled down to 38,000,000 to 39,000,000.

Housing

Up to Jan. 1, 1943, according to a Vichy dispatch, 405,719 buildings in France had been damaged by war action, including 80,811 which were totally destroyed. During 1914 to 1918, 927,600 houses were damaged and 369,000 totally destroyed. Again, as in World War I, it was in the north departments, Somme, Nord and Pas-de-Calais which suffered most heavily. Not less than 32,000 houses were completely demolished in these three provinces. It appears that an important number of these buildings —probably half or two thirds of those damaged—have been restored. In 1940, the Vichy Government set up a "Commissariat de Reconstruction" and contributed 80 to 90 per cent to rebuilding costs. The final costs of reconstruction were estimated at 30,000,000,000 francs by the Vichy authorities.

However, the war continues. The Germans are evacuating the French coastal zones and are transforming towns and villages into military strongholds. In the coastal areas of France alone approximately 500,000 persons have been removed from their homes. The number of buildings which will have to be reconstructed in the "forbidden areas" and on the future battlefields of France is incalculable at this moment.

Agriculture

The increasingly disastrous food situation in France has been described many times. The majority of the population in French urban centers who cannot afford to buy on the "black market" are actually on the verge of a starving condition. The average French citizen receives food rations of not more than 900 to 1,000 calories a day while the lowest rate of nutritional needs is estimated at 2,000 calories by United Nations food experts.

Yet the situation of food production in France is substantially better than the food supply which reaches the population. The Germans are drawing important amounts of food stocks from France to feed an occupation army of several hundreds of thousands of soldiers and to supplement the food supply of the German civilians. They are interested in keeping French agriculture going. Moreover, the French peasants are concealing their products or are sending them to the "black market."

Nevertheless, French food production has considerably decreased as consequence to the acute shortage in manpower, fertilizers, and agricultural implements. A secret report, prepared by Max Bonnafous, Vichy's Minister of Agriculture, which has reached London, gives a very complete picture of the French agricultural situation up to early this year. From 7,900,000 tons or 275,000,000 bushels in 1938, wheat production has diminished to 5,400,000 tons or 185,000,000 bushels in 1942. The output of industrial beets has gone down by 35 per cent. The wine production was 59,000,000 hectoliters in the yearly average of 1930-1939 and 35,000,000 hectoliters in 1942.

One major problem for the future of French agriculture is the heavy drop in the number of horses, 13 per cent, and of cattle, 20 per cent. According to the experts it will take five to six years until the herds can be restored to their prewar level.

The Relief Conference in Atlantic City has determined that 7,470,000 tons of goods will have to be shipped to France to restore the French economy. This amount includes, of course, all kinds of goods but it is understood that the first shipments — besides emergency food—will contain fertilizers and agricultural implements to step up French food production as rapidly as possible.

French food requirements during the first period of six months following the liberation, are set at 1,334,000 tons. At the same time 1,076,000 tons of seeds, oils and fats are expected to be shipped to Europe, with France receiving the largest part.

Industry

The havoc wrought by the Nazis among France's industrial installations will probably be much more difficult to repair. According to the German newspaper Frankfurter Zeitung, French industrial production has been reduced to 50 per cent of its prewar output. The paper estimates that French industry suffered a loss of 5,000,000,000 francs every year since the occupation. French industrial enterprises are virtually consuming their substance, they use up their machines and are unable to renew their equipment.

Since the Allies started to bomb French production centers the plight of the industry is increasing. Not only have many industrial plants such as the metallurgical works of the Paris regions, the naval yards at the Atlantic coast, the armament installations of Schneider in central France been smashed by Allied bombing raids, but the Germans have systematically broken up important industrial plants and have shipped them to Eastern Europe. We do not know how many French plants with their machinery and their personnel have actually been removed to the east, but the Germans boasted that they had transferred more than a hundred important works from Western Europe. Recently, it became known that the French petroleum installations had been dismantled and shipped to Rumania. As the war in the East is rapidly moving westward, and German eastern industries are likely to be destroyed by military operations, the transferred industries will probably be a total loss for the French economy.

Moreover, French "underground" sources report that the Nazis have set up special demolition squads in France which will blow up the remaining industrial plants in case of an Allied invasion.

After the war, French industry will have to make a completely new start. Important quantities of industrial machinery and vital raw materials will have to be imported from abroad before even a considerably reduced production level can be reached. Yet modern industry's ability to rehabilitate "scorched earth" has proved to be much higher than was previously expected. France's soil contains important quantities of coal and iron and other raw materials. Important new deposits of iron ore have been recently discovered in Normandy, near the Atlantic coast.

French Unification

ALGIERS, Algeria, Nov. 29 (AP)—Representatives of de Gaullist and Fighting French groups in various French colonies have voted to unify their organization as an empire-wide "France Combattante Confederation" and then began discussing postwar aims.

Andrew Houriou, member of the consultative assembly, urged delegates to plan for economic and industrial democracy in the France of tomorrow.

Sounding the organization's keynote, Rene Capitant, newly named Commissioner of Education and leader of resistance in North Africa, explained the group had opposed the French Committee of National Liberation as constituted before this month's reshuffle because then the Committee was "a government which did not represent us."

Now, M. Capitant said, the Committee, as headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, does represent the resistance movement.

Associated Press; OWI from Harris & Ewing

Where Nazi Heels Once Trod but Tread No More

Upper: Paying homage to World War I heroes, top-ranking French generals take part in Armistice Day celebrations in Algiers, Algeria. Saluting after Gen. Charles de Gaulle lit the "Flame of Remembrance" are, left to right: Gen. Henri Giraud, General de Gaulle, and Gen. Georges Catroux. Lower: Naples, Italy, a city of more than 1,000,000 population, ravaged during the Nazi occupation, now is struggling to return to normal life after United Nations forces succeeded in restoring water and electric power. This photo shows a farmer driving his turkeys to market through a Naples street.

Recall of Spanish Troops Hints Crisis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New evidence that Generalissimo Francisco Franco intends to withdraw the entire Blue Division of the Spanish Army from the Eastern Front appears in currently intercepted radio reports.

A compilation of broadcast reports from both Axis and Allied nations, made available by the Office of War Information, indicates that some 4,672 members of the Blue Division had returned to Spain by Nov. 18.

[Most estimates put the Blue Division strength at about 10,000 in recent months.]

Radio France at Algiers further reported on Nov. 22 that the Spanish Foreign Minister, Count Jordana, had told a group of veterans that "all volunteers of the Blue Division will have returned from the Eastern Front by Christmas." There was no confirmation of this statement from Spanish sources, however.

General Franco is not advertising the withdrawal, since it would cast doubt on the military strength of the Nazis, whom he has supported so consistently for the past six years. Yet there is no evidence that Germany has opposed the move. Recently, in fact, Adolf Hitler awarded the Knight's Cross to Lieut. Gen. Emilio Esteban Infantes, who has commanded the Blue Division since the first of this year.

One report, early in November, said that each member of the Blue Division had received a letter from General Franco recommending that he join the German Army. Both London and Mexico City radios carried this story. The Spanish Government denied it, however.

Three Main Reasons

Spanish experts have expressed the belief that General Franco wishes to get most of the remaining members of the Blue Division back to Spain for three reasons:

1. The military situation on the Eastern Front is becoming untenable, and General Franco knows it.
2. Allied pressure on Spain has made at least a gesture toward separating Spain from the Nazis essential.
3. General Franco, because of growing criticism at home, may wish to have the highly trained members of the Blue Division handy to put down domestic opposition if a crisis arises.

The latter point is borne out by reports reaching the United States from the Spanish underground, telling how the veterans of the Eastern Front have become a definite political force in Spain, both within and outside the Army. They are said to have their own organizations and clubhouses in the principal Spanish cities.

Sent to Russia in 1941

The history of the Blue Division suggests that these veterans may form a sizable group within Spain today. When the Division was first dispatched to the Russian Front in July, 1941, it consisted of 18,000 men, including 2,000 military students. Subsequently large numbers of replacements have gone out, with contingents of troops returning to Spain at frequent intervals.

In December, 1942, the Division was made part of the regular Spanish Army. In the months that followed, shipments as large as 1,200 men entrained from Spain for Russia almost daily. One Spanish source estimates that as many as 200,000 men may have passed through the Blue Division mill in the last 2½ years.

The very prevalent idea that the Blue Division is made up of street loafers and petty criminals from the jails is far from the fact. The recruitment of "volunteers" and the shipment of regular Army personnel to Germany for the Eastern Front has been very systematic.

Mechanized Training

Underground sources say that these recruits were sent to the Leningrad sector of the Eastern Front for training in mechanized warfare. After a few weeks or months at the front, they would be sent back to Spain to serve in other divisions of the Regular Army.

This report as to the location of the fighting is borne out by a Spanish broadcast, in which a Blue Division veteran told of seeing action near Lake Ilmen.

The Soviet Embassy in Washington recently charged that the Blue Division had a reputation for robbery, arson and pillage in the Russian villages where it was quartered. The Russians quoted Spanish prisoners as saying that they had come to the Eastern Front to "make a career," apparently by looting and violence.

Women, too, have served in the Blue Division. Late in October Berlin radio in an item datelined Madrid told of a reception in the Medina monastery for "18 Madrid women Falangists who recently returned from the Eastern Front, where they had been employed as nurses with the Blue Division."

The Blue Division soldiers wore Spanish uniforms with a Nazi insignia on the sleeve. As late as Sept. 2 some 2,000 Spanish soldiers were reported to have been sent to the Eastern Front. The Spanish Government first began to talk about large-scale withdrawals on Sept. 30.

Germans Planning Armistice Steps?

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 29

The British News Service Reuters said Nov. 27 in a dispatch from Atlantic City, N. J., that reports the Germans have taken, or are about to take, preliminary steps for an armistice are given "considerable credence" by European members of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Representatives of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration are now conferring in the American city.

Railway Hums Again To Naples 'Funiculi'

By the Associated Press

Naples, Italy, Nov. 29

The only railway in the world which has its own special theme song has resumed operation here and thousands of Neapolitans again are humming the familiar strains of "funiculi, funicula."

The city's tiny cliff-climbing funicular cars have been restored to activity after two months of war-induced idleness.

The song "Funiculi, Funicula" was written in 1880 to celebrate the appearance of the first of the cable cars.

Another Case of Mistaken Identity; Sergeant Puts Skids Under a Colonel

FORT MONROE, Va., Nov. 29 (AP)—The Drill Sergeant bawled out the Lieutenant Colonel, a Medical Corporal told the Colonel he was too old to be in the Army, and the Colonel without a word marched meekly in the ranks—all for the lack of two silver leaves.

The Lieutenant Colonel, Leon J. Meyung, a new group commander at the fort, was to have taken charge of a practice march and bivouac, the Fort Monroe Public Relations Office related Nov. 26, but instead filled out the role of a private.

He donned fatigue clothes, snatched up his rifle, helmet and pocket incidentals, and ran to the south gate to reach the line of march before his men did.

The Colonel arrived just as the marching men drew abreast. Pausing a moment, he noted the Drill Sergeant staring at him with open disapproval.

Then came sudden realization. No sign of his rank showed. A quick fumbling in the pockets, but no silver leaves.

Another command from the Sergeant, and the Colonel stepped into the ranks to be greeted by a would-be sympathetic Corporal with the remark that if the going got too tough for one of his age "I'll fix it for you to ride in the ambulance."

By this time, it was doubtful if the Colonel would have pulled out his silver leaves if he had found them.

Navy Occupies Private Plant To Aid Output

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Navy today took possession of a part of the Remington Rand, Inc., factory at Southport, Chemung County, New York, in order to "expedite production and bring up to schedule an important war item."

The White House announced the action, issuing at the same time an executive order signed by President Roosevelt on Nov. 25 directing Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to "take possession of and operate that part of the plant of Remington Rand, Inc., known as the 'N' Division of the Elmira Plant."

"Possession of the premises referred to under this order will be terminated by the President within 60 days after he determines that such plant will be operated privately in a manner consistent with the war effort," the President's order said.

The order did not state the reason for the action nor did it explain the kind of war materials produced at the plant.

The Navy, however, announced designation of Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen, Special Assistant to the Undersecretary of the Navy, as officer in charge of the seized facilities, and said in a statement:

"Production at this plant has been far behind schedule and of an unacceptable quality.

"The major part of the building and all of the tools and equipment comprising this plant were built and procured with funds provided by the Navy and are owned by the Navy.

"The plant has been operated by Remington Rand, Inc., under Navy contract. It has been manufacturing precision instrument components as a subcontractor for Carl L. Norden, Inc., New York City, prime contractors for the Navy."

The Norden firm was named manufacturing agent for the Navy in operating the plant.

Australia Lend-Lease Totals £79 Million

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that Australia had spent a total of £78,800,000 on reciprocal Lend-Lease for the United States up to Aug. 31.

Present trends and heavy commitments indicate the estimated £100,000,000 budgeted for 1943-44 might be excseeded. Reciprocal Lend-Lease for 1942-43 was 11.4 per cent of total Australian internal war expenditure.

Mr. Curtin said there were additional services rendered by Australia which could not be expressed in money. Some projects included in reciprocal Lend-Lease costs were for joint use of Australian and American forces.

New Italian Government Waits Capture of Rome

Outward political activity lags as more active figures maneuver for position while all work together for common good on Naples Committee of Liberation under leadership of Badoglio.

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

NAPLES, Italy, Nov. 29—Future political events in liberated Italy are waiting upon the fall of Rome. This means that developments may have to wait for quite some time, judging by the present situation along the rain-sogged battle-front.

Behind the scenes, the more active political figures are maneuvering for position. But outwardly there is a lull while they work together on the Naples Committee of Liberation and while Marshal Badoglio presides over the administration of political nonentities under close scrutiny of the Allied Military Government.

Six parties, reading right to left in the political sense, are Liberals, Christian Democrats, Democratic Labor, Action Party, Socialists, and Communists.

Communists Best Organized

The largest, best-organized, and potentially most powerful are the Communists. But their main stronghold in the industrial north now is under the German heel. Like all other parties, they are in the process of building themselves up and have but limited influence in territories freed by the Allies up to now.

None of these parties is represented in the reorganized Badoglio interim administration, which is simply a government of undersecretaries and technical experts until the Allies take Rome. Then Marshal Badoglio is going to resign.

And it is only on this understanding that his undersecretaries have consented to undertake their present duties.

What the character of the next provisional government will be after that is not possible to estimate as it must depend largely upon political personalities left in the capital after the Germans are gone. They are certain to try to take away those likely to be most helpful to the Allied cause.

One thing certain is that neither of the two outstanding individuals on the present political scene in liberated Italy—Count Carlo Sforza and Bernadotte Croce—intend to have anything to do with any future government so long as the present King of Italy is on the throne.

Demonstrations for King

Count Sforza has made it clear he entertains respect for Marshal Badoglio, who is understood to have requested the King to abdicate. But there is a new militaristic bloc forming around the veteran monarch which supports his refusal to quit.

The Neapolitan Committee of Liberation apparently does not regard the King as a stumbling block. And in Naples, his appearance was marked by some popular demonstrations in his favor. There also is a strong body of opinion in favor of continuance of the Monarchy through the enthronement of Crown Prince Umberto's young son as Regent after the present King has abdicated. Prince Umberto has stepped aside from the line of succession.

Meanwhile, the committee of liberation has refused the King's request that it should form a government.

Signor Croce and Count Sforza, leaders of liberal thought, are keeping themselves outside administrative circles during the present governmental regime approved by the King and have declared their intention to accept no positions while King Victor Emmanuel is on the throne.

In the present setup Marshal Badoglio is Prime Minister and Minister for War. Admiral Raffaele de Courted is Minister for the Navy and Gen. Renato Sandalli is Minister of Air.

Military Chief of Staff is Gen. Vittorio Amrosio, but I understand he may be replaced by Gen. Giovanni Messe, captured commander of Italian forces in North Africa, who was released after Italy's surrender and armistice and now is Chief of Staff of the Italian Army.

Top Civil Posts Unfilled

Top civilian posts in the administration are left unfilled and are in the hands of undersecretaries and technical specialists because of Marshal Badoglio's present inability to get popular represenation in the Cabinet. They are persons unknown to the general public and are appointed on the grounds they have the requisite authority or experience or both to handle administrative matters of immediate importance. Anyway, the real controlling influence in Central and Southern Italy at the present time is of course that of the Allied military authorities.

As for liberated Italians, as a whole—especially in the devastated Naples region—they are more deeply interested in their own individual futures than in governments. For the majority, lowering of food prices, an increase in available supplies, restoration of transport facilities are the most important questions.

They lost faith in past administrations, do not know present ones, and seem apathetic and fatalistic about future ones. They have been landed in trouble. And those with whom I have talked seem to think it now is up to the Allies to get them out. This is a generalization and therefore obviously untrue of that section of the public preoccupied with political matters. Even these persons are reluctant to base their forecasts of probable national political developments upon trends observable behind the Allied lines.

Marshal Badoglio's declaration of war placed Italians behind the German lines in a decidedly unenviable position. The only ones there who can expect to find living bearable are those who either are supporting Mussolini's pro-Nazi regime or are putting up a convincing pretense of doing so. The others are in a position similar to supporters of "underground" movements in France except that they are unfortunate enough to be on the edge of the actual combat zone, therefore inside the German military machine while it actually is in motion.

Opinion about the King and the monarchy are sharply divided. For more than a half century Italy has been a constitutional parliamentary state giving support to the House of Savoy.

Italian political thought today is extremely confused. The speed of its clarification seems to depend upon the speed of the Allied military advance—at present very slow.

Italians Shout for Republic At Meeting Assailing King

NAPLES, Nov. 28, Delayed (AP)—The abdication of King Victor Emmanuel was demanded publicly for the first time yesterday at a political meeting and Count Carlo Sforza, pre-Fascist Foreign Minister, declared the recent British reverse on the island of Leros resulted from failure of Italian troops to fight under one of the King's Generals regarded as a Fascist.

The meeting demonstrated vigorously for a republic.

Count Sforza reiterated that the King must go if Italians are to be expected to participate effectively in the war against Germany.

It was the first time retirement of the sovereign was demanded openly by any of the Italian parties or political leaders.

The Christian Democrats and Liberals, both Rightist groups, were absent at today's demonstrations. The adherents of the other four United Front parties, however, left no doubt of their hostility to the King and even shouted down the venerable philosopher Benedetto Croce when he pleaded for a Regency as a means of preserving the monarchy in Italy.

Signor Croce posed a hypothetical question, "Do you want to preserve the monarchy?"

The crowd of approximately a thousand jammed into a narrow university courtyard stormed, "No, No! Viva Republica! Republica!"

Signor Croce then attempted to argue in favor of a Regency, but the shouting interrupted him several times and finally drowned out his words completely.

"No more House of Savoy; we want a republic," the people shouted.

Count Sforza, who followed Signor Croce on the rostrum, was cheered wildly when he said, "Italy can't hope to be respected or to respect herself unless she participates in this war. But the people won't fight as long as the King stays at the head of the Government."

Reading what he said was an official statement about the loss of Leros being due to the failure of the Italians to fight, Count Sforza stated, "the King must go now and not later on. We can't wait until the end of the war."

Numerous placards were carried into the meeting bearing such slogans as "The House of Savoy Is for Fascism," and "Viva Republica."

The Monarchists' "Blue Party," newest group to enter Italy's political arena, meanwhile opened a high-pressure campaign yesterday to rally support to the Royal House.

The party is not supporting King Victor Emmanuel but Crown Prince Umberto.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Apple Cottage

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

There was once a cat who lived at a farm called "The Meadows." The people who owned "The Meadows" were kind to the cat; they gave it milk in the cat-bowl and the scraps when they scraped the dishes. They said it was a good ratter, when people asked what kind of a cat it was. But they were busy, matter-of-fact people, not given to taking a cat up on their laps and scratching its ears, or even to letting it wander about the kitchen and rub against their ankles while the lid danced on the stewpan for supper.

What was the good of purring when no one listened?

Why keep your white shirtfront and your paws and your lovely white whiskers shining and clean, when nobody cared?

It was very discouraging to be a cheerful cat with a loving disposition at "The Meadows." And the cat felt it sadly.

A Surprising Sight

One morning when he got up at dawn he looked across the upper meadow and saw nothing unusual, but when he looked across the lower meadow he saw something very unusual. Right plumb in the middle of the meadow was an enormous apple—he found out later that it was made of papier-mâché. The apple was red with one side brighter than the other. The stem was green, with smoke coming out of it, and there was a red door in the apple, and little windows with fresh curtains at them. If you ask me how it got there, or why it came, I shall have to admit that I have no idea.

One day there was nothing, and the next day there was. That is all.

Cats are of course very curious and immediately the cat set out to investigate this strange apple-cottage or cottage-apple. He stole through the meadow grasses until he came very close to its red walls. It was enormous for an apple, but small for a cottage, he saw. It smelled good. He walked all the way round it several times, trying to understand about it, when suddenly the red door opened, and a dear little red-cheeked old lady appeared and called,

"Kitty! Kitty! Won't you come in?"

Every Cat's Dream

Now the cat was usually rather afraid of strangers, but he wasn't in the least afraid of her. And he walked right into her kitchen with his tail straight up and his throat rumbling with purrs. Her kitchen was every cat's dream. It had a stove which was warm and glowing, with good things bubbling on it in pots, and baking in it in pans; it had thick rag rugs here and there, and a cushion tied to the seat of every chair. The sun streamed in the windows, and through the open door the cat saw a little bedroom with a plump white bed waiting invitingly.

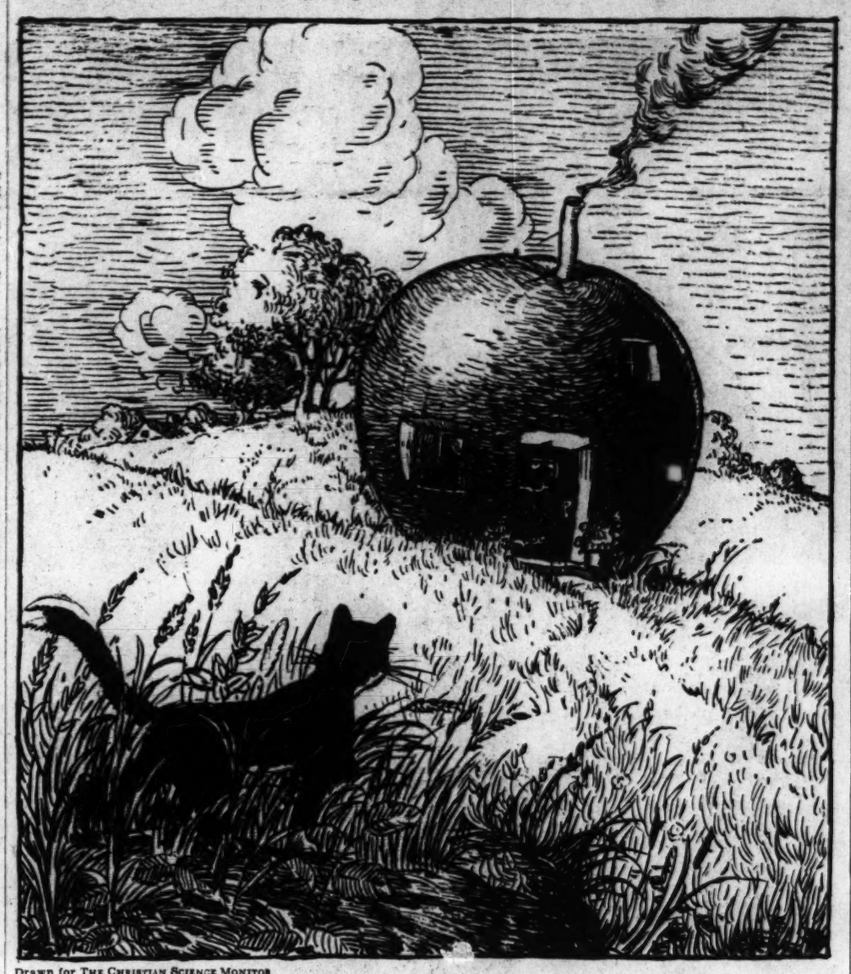
When the little old lady poured out the top of a bottle of milk in a flowered bowl and put it beside the stove, the cat thought he must be dreaming. It was too wonderful.

But best of all was the little old lady. She liked to sew with a cat in her lap. She liked to wash dishes with a cat at her ankles. She even liked to find a cat on the white coverlet of her bed.

The cat had only to mew, and the door opened for him, and he was asked in like an honored guest. He might stay as long as he liked and go whenever he wished. No, no! he was never a prisoner. He might come and go. He continued his work at "The Meadows" and kept barn and shed free from rats, but the home of his heart was with the little old lady in the red apple house.

And when people remarked to the farmer and his wife about what a beautiful cat they had—for, with every week, happiness made him more and more beautiful—they would nod and say, yes, he was a very good ratter, but he had taken to wandering lately. They couldn't imagine where he spent his time.

(Watch for another Chimney Farm Story next Monday.)



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The cat crept through the grasses toward the red apple—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Our Mail Bag

Do you want to make new friends? If you do, write letters to some of the girls whose names you see in Our Mail Bag.

Send your letter here, enclosed in a stamped envelope, and write on it the partial address of the child as it was published in Our Mail Bag column. Put that envelope into another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

If someone in your home subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor, you may have your own letter published in Our Mail Bag, inviting girls or boys to write to you. Make your letter interesting, so that other children will want to have you for a friend. And when they write to you, remember to answer letters promptly. All Mail Bag correspondents must promise to answer letters promptly.

Oxford, North Carolina

Dear Mail Bag Editor:

I am a little girl eight years old. I am in the third grade in school. My father is in the Navy, the Seabees. My mother and little sister are staying with my grandmother, who takes The Christian Science Monitor. I would like to correspond with some little girls my age.

Sincerely yours,
Ernestine P. D.

Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I like to write letters and would like to write to some girls about my age. I am almost ten years old. I like to swim, play ping pong, jump rope, and play with my dog, Peggy.

Your friend,
Pat McG.

U. S. Government to Provide Alaska Highway Park Areas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska — Not to be outdone by the Army engineers and private contractors who are widening and surfacing the Alaska military highway, the National Park Service this winter is gathering information to be used in establishing recreation areas along the future tourist road to the north and in Alaska itself.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced early in the highway's construction stage that an orderly program of development would be worked out by his department, and the fulfillment of that promise is apparently the aim of several National Park officials who have sought out scenic points in the Territory and drawn up plans for capitalizing on them on behalf of tomorrow's travelers.

The service itself has reserved a strip several miles wide on both sides of the Alaska Highway in which it will restrict private construction. Alaskans believe construction will be handled by the Park Service itself, with the lodges, hotels and other catering facilities leased to private operators as in most national parks at present, including the Mount McKinley Park on the Alaska Railroad.

Maj. O. A. Tomlinson, director of the National Park Service for the Western States, Alaska, and Hawaii, was sent here from his San Francisco headquarters to investigate the Glacier bay area near to Juneau and other recreational areas in Alaska. He was accompanied by A. P. Bursley, senior land planner for the Park Service, who directed zoning work along the Alaska Highway. It was deemed significant that Mr. Bursley, assigned to Alaska from Chicago headquarters, is remaining here for the winter.

The two officials inspected National Parks in the interior, including national monuments and game reserves.

Glacier Bay, not far from this capital city of Alaska, well may become one of America's outstanding tourist centers, Major Tomlinson said. A national monument is maintained there with cabins and trails. The bay fronts on one major and several minor glaciers. The major glacier is one of a three-pronged mass of ice that covers several thousand square miles of land.

To see other great glaciers, tourists will have to go by boat or by air, with the exception of a few smaller ones along the Richardson Trail north of Valdez and the Alaska railroad north of Seward. Muir glacier, which empties an estimated 11,000,000 cubic feet of ice into the sea each day, and Malaspina glacier, larger in area than the state of Rhode Island, are reachable at present only by plane.

Hotels and Lodges

Major Tomlinson said he will recommend construction of lodges and hotel facilities at various points in Alaska. He was confident private capital will handle most of the other needs of the tourist, including car ferry service through Southeastern Alaska from southern termini of the Alaska highway and its feeder roads.

"Your leisurely way of living here in Alaska will be interrupted after the war," he said, "for everywhere in the States people are awaiting the end of gas and tire rationing so they can explore the Territory which previously has been inaccessible by auto."

The Territorial Government, which has no gasoline tax at present, may levy such a tax to finance the construction of more feeder roads and to advertise Alaska's outdoor attractions, members of the Alaska Legislature have predicted recently. Some of that gas, too, may come from the newly tapped Fort Norman oil fields of near-by northern Canada.

Boy 4-H Club Winner Runs Ewe Lamb Up to $28,739 Fortune in Six Years

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP)—Six years ago Billy Soll Estes, a Clyde, Texas, farm boy, started his agricultural career with one ewe lamb.

Today, with a bank account of $28,739, he was named winner of the National 4-H Achievement award at the organization's national convention here.

Iowa won the first major award of the 1943 Chicago Market fat stock show—wartime version of the International Livestock Exposition—when Karl Hoffman and Robert Storz of Ida Grove showed the grand champion carload of fat cattle.

A total of 92 carloads of cattle were entered in the competition at the Union Stock Yards.

In the 4-H convention, winner of the girl's achievement award was Geneva G. Duhm, Back Reek, Wis., whose farm and home income over the last seven years was $1,626. Each winner will receive a trophy from President Roosevelt and a $200 college scholarship.

Young Estes sold the flock founded by the ewe for $900 and invested in swine. His total earnings from swine were $17,000. He earned the remainder from crops, cattle and sheep, all raised on the 1,600-acre ranch of his father, John L. Estes.

Miss Duhm's income was measured in 241 garments, 47 home items, 32 special jobs, 1,122 quarts of canned food, 962 foods and nutritional enterprises, 367 fowl, two acres of garden and two dairy animals.

Chubby Pig and the Duck Pond

Chubby Pig had been rolling over and over in a pile of dirt, but suddenly he stopped.

"What a dull life I lead," he said aloud. "Nothing exciting ever happens, from one day to the next."

"Why don't you do something about it then?" came a small voice behind him. Why, if it wasn't little Gray Kitten. She was sitting on the stone wall washing her paws.

"Oh, hello," said Chubby, "I didn't think anyone was around."

"Well, I guess you were too busy rolling in the dirt to notice me," answered Gray Kitten. "But why don't you do something about your dull life?"

"I don't know how," answered Chubby, looking puzzled.

"I'm going down to the duck pond this morning," said Gray Kitten. "Why not come with me?"

"What excitement would there be about going to the duck pond and listening to a lot of noisy quacking ducks?" pouted Chubby.

A Swimming Lesson

"Oh, but Mother Duck is going to give her four ducklings their first swimming lesson, and I think it will be fun to watch," said Gray Kitten.

So at last, Chubby agreed to go with Gray Kitten to the duck pond. When they reached the pond, they found the ducks all gathered at one end of it. They were quacking and splashing and looking very excited.

Chubby had never heard such a racket in all his life! He was beginning to wish he hadn't come, when everything became quiet. Mother Duck was starting the ducklings' first lesson in swimming. How funny they did look!

What better way was there to keep cool than to swim in the duck pond? . . . Chubby wished he dared to try it. He stepped a wee bit nearer the edge of the pond. At least he could put just one foot in. But, oh! He put it in too far. There came a loud ker-plunk and a dreadful splashing and squealing and grunting. Chubby Pig had fallen into the duck pond.

Help for Chubby Pig

"Get me out! Please someone get me out of here." Chubby splashed the water in every direction. The tiny, fat ducklings were so upset, they couldn't swim at all. Mother Duck had a dreadful time getting them safely out of the water. Little Gray Kitten ran back and forth on the bank, wishing she could do something to help Chubby Pig.

But the kindly ducks were already answering his cries for help. They gathered around Chubby. They pushed, and they pulled, and they lifted, and pretty soon he was once more on dry land.

Little Gray Kitten was indeed glad to see him safe again, but she couldn't help laughing, for Chubby looked so funny. The water was dripping off the end of his nose, and off his two little ears, and off his curly tail.

Chubby thanked the ducks for rescuing him from their pond and, with little Gray Kitten, he walked away through the field.

When they reached the stone wall, Gray Kitten hopped up on it, curled her tail around herself, and began washing her paws once more. And will you believe it? Chubby began rolling over and over in the dirt. And nobody ever heard him say again that he led a dull life. No, not Chubby! He had had all the excitement he wanted down in the duck pond.

Ruth Cox

Let's Be Happy With Books

Book Reviews

It is of the utmost importance in a disjointed world that children find true values in books—gaiety, fantasy, beauty, a sense of the continuity of these things, although life around them may be full of disturbing elements. All the spiritual values must be preserved and strengthened. Too often that factor is overlooked in choosing books for children and at an impressionable age they are given second-rate books merely because they are inexpensive. Fortunately, this is a rich year in the field of children's books, so that parents and friends will find pleasure in selecting books for their particular children.

Picture Books

"Don't Count Your Chicks," by Ingri and Edgar Parin d'Aulaire, has already been reviewed in these columns, but the warm laughter which it provokes in young children and the age-old wisdom it presents anew in pictures and story cannot be spoken of too often. In it the well-known author-artists of "Ola" and "Children of the Northlights" make another real contribution to childhood. This book is published by Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York. $2.50.

A simple, unhackneyed picture-story book for little children is "The Travels of Ching," by Robert Bright. A Chinese doll, made with loving care, journeys from his native land to America, only to meet with many misadventures. His eventual return to China and a real home will leave children with a sense of contentment and well-being. The black-and-white drawings by the author, highlighted by Ching's red robe, amplify the text. The book is published by William R. Scott, Inc., New York. $1.25.

For "A Child's Good Night Book," by Margaret Wise Brown, the distinguished artist Jean Charlot has done softly colored lithographs of great feeling which picture creatures and people closing their eyes in sleep at the day's end. The accompanying text has a rhythmic quality which adds to the atmosphere of peace and rest created by the artist. An unusual piece of book-making at any price, published by William R. Scott, Inc., New York. $1.

Interesting, but not entirely successful, is "The 'Round and 'Round Horse," by Jeremy Gury. This is a first venture into the picture book field by Reginald Marsh, one of our leading American artists. There is vitality, motion and imagination in his drawings of a small boy whose wooden horse comes alive and takes him to New York and new adventures, but certain pictures may seem confusing to a very young child. Given a story which is better sustained Mr. Marsh would undoubtedly have been entirely successful. Published by Henry Holt & Company, New York. $1.50.

"Tell Us a Story"

A book distinguished for its writing, its illustration and its format is "The Little Angel," by Alice Dalgliesh. Rio de Janeiro in 1819 is the home of the Silva family whose daily life is pictured here with warmth, humor and great charm. Katherine Milhous, the artist, traveled through Brazil with the author, and has transmuted her understanding of the people and the period into remarkably fine illustrations. The book is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

Another 19th century family, but this time an English one, is depicted with lively humor and great skill in "The Rise of Richard," by Margaret Alton. Of the six Baker children, Richard, the fat one, has always been teased and tricked, but when he wholeheartedly befriends a little French girl against his family's wishes he also asserts his independence. A friendly story in which the boys and girls are as much alive as the children next door. Published by Harper and Bros., New York. $2.

There is a nostalgic, old-world quality in "Gigi, the Story of a Merry-Go-Round Horse," by Elizabeth Foster. Made in Vienna when it was still a gay and golden city, Gigi led an exciting life in the Wurstelprater, but after the war he traveled in shabby company to France, to England and finally to America. Little girls will follow his adventures with sympathetic hearts. Ilse Bischoff's illustrations catch the carnival spirit of a bygone world, and are a decorative complement to the text. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. $2.

"Monkey Ahoy!" by West Lathrop, is a fine portrayal of a lame boy's struggle to overcome his handicap. Rosie, a monkey brought home by a retired sea captain, had once been lame, and through his affection for her and helped by Cap'n John's warm good sense, Randy learns to face his world with new courage. There is no sentimentality here, only robust humor and an understanding of people and animals. Published by Random House, New York. $2.

Fun and Fantasy

"Mary Poppins Opens the Door," by P. L. Travers, is an exciting event among children's books. From the moment she arrives on the tail of a sky-rocket, Mary Poppins is as welcome as ever, and just as full of salty good sense and wonderful nonsense! American children and parents will join the Banks family in giving thanks for her return. The book is published by Reynal and Hitchcock, New York. $1.75.

No one has caught the spirit of American boyhood more successfully than Robert McCloskey in "Homer Price." Full-bodied humor, good-natured satire and a high imagination fill both stories and pictures in this book which will find friends among boys and men for a long time to come. Published by Viking Press, New York. $2.

Another distinguished book which goes further back into the American tradition is "The Jack Tales," set down and edited by Richard Chase. It is a collection of stories as told in the Appalachian Mountains—full of dry humor and ready wit. The tales are variants of European folklore, but have been handed down orally through generations of mountain people until they are as American as pumpkin pie or corn bread. A scholarly preface and appendix make this a book of value to students, but the stories themselves and the interpretive illustrations by Berkeley Williams, Jr., have an immediate appeal for boys and girls. The book is published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. $2.50.

Margaret K. McElderry,
Assistant Superintendent of Work with Children, New York Public Library.

Old Stripes Meets a Fox

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

It was a day in fall and Old Stripes, the skunk, had been wandering about on the hillside most of the morning.

The fields were gay with goldenrod and purple asters now, and the milkweed pods were bursting. It would soon be time for the squirrels and chipmunks to begin to store their nuts for winter.

But today the sun was shining, bright and warm. It felt good on the old skunk's back. And winter seemed a long way off.

He was a showy creature. His tail was long and plume-like, and his jet-black coat of fur was marked by two white stripes along the back. There was a patch of white on the back of his neck, too, and a white stripe down his pointed nose. His head was small, and his eyes were keen and bright.

"Hello, Stripes," a groundhog called to him as he went along. "Come up by my burrow. I've something to tell you."

The Groundhog's News

The groundhog was sitting in the sun before his burrow door. "I have news," he said when the skunk had joined him. "There's a fox on the hillside this morning. The gray squirrel who lives in the hollow tree saw him prowling about in the thicket."

"I know," the skunk answered quietly. "I met the fox myself, a little while ago, on a path down by the big sycamore tree."

"Oh, Stripes, did you?" the groundhog exclaimed. "Was he very big and fierce?"

The old skunk lifted a loose stone with his front paws and peered under it, in the hope of finding a grub to eat. "Food is getting scarce," he said. "I am glad the grasshoppers are still plentiful."

"Tell me about the fox," he said. "What happened when you met him?"

"Nothing much," the old skunk replied. "But instead of getting out of my way as he should have done, he began to jump at me and show his teeth and snarl. I believe he was going to try to make a meal of me, Groundhog."

"What did you do?" the groundhog asked quickly.

Stripes Holds His Own

"I have my weapon, and know how to use it," the old skunk told him. "I sprayed him, and I sprayed him good. He will not get rid of the odor for a good many days."

"It serves him right," the groundhog exclaimed. "Did he run, Stripes?"

"As fast as he could," the old skunk replied. "And with his tail between his legs, too. But he can't run fast enough to get away from that smell. It will stick to him for a long time."

The groundhog lifted his head and sniffed the air. "I can smell the skunk smell now," he said. "There is no other smell like it. And I hope you will excuse me for saying so, Stripes, but it is a very unpleasant smell, too."

"It is a useful smell," the old skunk answered. "It has never yet failed to save me from an enemy."

High up in his hollow tree the gray squirrel barked.

"I must be getting along now," the old skunk said. "I am feeling a little hungry. And the grasshoppers will be sunning themselves down in the meadow."

DRAWN BY ELSE BOSTELMANN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Answers to Puzzle

The Funny King

Sing, Night, Cup, Head, Do.

Leaf All Alone

A brown leaf perched
on a bare tree top,
Like a bird it perched
in the rain.
It sat quite still
and looked around
As though it were summer
again.
But at last it decided that
it must be fall,
For there weren't any
other leaves
in sight at all.
So it fluttered, and flew
to the ground.

MARGARET LLOYD

YOU SHOULD ASK MANY QUESTIONS ABOUT SCHOOLS

If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for in our display of school advertising on the Saturday Education Page, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

Please state kind of school desired:

Boys' ..... Grade .....
Girls' ..... Grade .....
Junior College ..... Business, Secretarial .....
Art, Music, Aviation, etc .....
Preferred Locality .....
Your Name .....
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Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Coalinga: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., December 7.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 3 p. m., December 5.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 3 p. m., December 5. Amplified in Woman's Club House.

Colorado

Englewood: Englewood High School Auditorium, 3600 Block South Broadway 3 p. m., December 5.

Connecticut

Hartford (Joint lecture): Horace Bushnell Memorial Hall, 166 Capitol Avenue, 8:15 p. m., December 6.

District of Columbia

Washington Churches and Society: National Theater, 12:10 p. m., December 9.

Florida

Jacksonville (First Church): Church Auditorium, First and Laura Streets, 8:15 p. m., December 6.
Lakeland: Church Edifice, East Walnut Street, 8 p. m., December 5.

Georgia

Thomasville: Church Edifice, Washington and Dawson Streets, 8 p. m., December 7.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., December 10.
La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., December 11.
Paris: Church Edifice, 209 East Court Street, 8 p. m., December 6.
Winnetka: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., December 10.

Indiana

Wabash: Junior High School Auditorium, Cass and Hill Streets, 3 p. m., December 5.

Iowa

Ottumwa: Church Edifice, Fourth and Market Streets, 8 p. m., December 7.

Kansas

Junction City: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., December 9.

Louisiana

Alexandria: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., December 9.
Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., December 7.
Opelousas: Court House Courtroom, 8 p. m., December 10.
Shreveport: Church Edifice, 3301 Centenary Boulevard, 8 p. m., December 6.

Mississippi

Clarksdale: Elizabeth Dorr High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Forest Avenue and Ninth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Auditorium, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

Montana

Billings: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 9.
Missoula: Student Union Theater, University Campus, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

Nebraska

Lincoln: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.
Omaha (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2118 Browne Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.

New Jersey

Passaic: Y. W. C. A., Prospect Street and Passaic Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.

New Mexico

Roswell: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 11.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, 1 West Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 11.
Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 10.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 875 Main Street, East, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 8.

North Dakota

Fargo: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 7.
Minot: District Court Room, Ward County Court House, 3 p. m., Dec. 5.
Williston: First Methodist Church, Broadway and First Avenue West, 8 p. m., December 6.

Ohio

Cleveland (First Church): Church Auditorium, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., December 9.
East Liverpool: Mary Patterson Home, East Fourth Street, 3:15 p. m., December 5.
Kent: Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., December 5.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., December 7.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., December 10.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Ellis Auditorium, Poplar and Main Streets, 8 p. m., December 9.

Texas

Abilene: City Hall Auditorium, Second and Cedar, 8:15 p. m., December 10.
Beaumont: Rose Room, Hotel Beaumont, 8 p. m., December 6.
Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., December 9.
Del Rio: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., December 6.
Fort Worth (First Church): Paschal High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., December 5.
Harlingen: Municipal Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., December 5.
San Angelo: Church Edifice, 730 South Abe Street, 8 p. m., December 9.
San Antonio (Second Church): Church Auditorium, 806 Belknap Place, 8 p. m., December 7.

Wyoming

Rock Springs: Masonic Temple, 218 B Street, 8 p. m., December 9.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Jan. 23.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Dec. 26; Feb. 27.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on Dec. 26; Jan. 23.

New York

New York City—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Dec. 5, 19.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16.

Central States

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Dec. 5, Jan. 30.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOS, 1230kc, on Dec. 5, 19; Jan. 2, 16, 30.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFMB, 1450kc, on Dec. 26; Jan. 23.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Dec. 5; Jan. 2.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Dec. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Dec. 12, 26; Jan. 9, 23.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Dec. 19; Jan. 23.

1. Are we producing more food or less since the war began? ☐

2. Why don't we have *all* we want of *what* we want? ☐

3. Who is getting the biggest share of our food supply? ☐

4. Why do our armed forces build up such large reserves of food? ☐

5. Why are we helping feed our Allies? ☐

6. Will our food situation get better as we win more victories? ☐

7. Is rationing necessary? ☐

8. How can food prices be kept down? ☐

9. Who wastes the most food? ☐

10. Are American civilian families going to get enough to eat? ☐

Can you score 100 on this Food Quiz?

These are important food questions of the hour. How many can you answer? Give yourself 10 for each one you get right. Check yourself against the facts below . . . facts straight from the War Food Administration.

No. 1: The Answer . . .

We are producing more food than ever before in history.

Despite shortcomings in manpower and machinery and weather handicaps—the American farmer is doing a miraculous job these days.

He broke the U.S. record in 1940 . . . beat that in '41 and beat that too in '42. For 1943 he's topping all records again!

No. 2: The Answer . . .

Despite record food production, we can't have all we want of what we want for the simple reason that THE DEMAND FOR OUR FOOD FAR EXCEEDS THE SUPPLY. That greatly increased demand has been created by (1) the needs of food for direct *war purposes*, (2) the tremendous boost in *civilian purchasing power*.

No. 3: The Answer . . .

We American civilians are getting the *bulk* of our total food production—**actually 75% of it for the next twelve months!** This is as much food as we had in prewar years. The remainder is divided this way: 13% to the Army and Navy . . . 10% to our fighting Allies (Lend-Lease, etc.) . . . 2% to our territories (Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska) and to friendly countries to maintain our normal trade relations.

No. 4: The Answer . . .

To be certain that the right food will always be available at the right time, our armed forces require at least *a 90-day* supply for men quartered in this country . . . *a 9-month* supply for each man overseas.

No. 5: The Answer . . .

Geographical position of the U.S. assures speedy transportation to battlefronts. Our space and soil enable us to provide what other nations can't.

It would be shortsighted and poor strategy not to send food to our Allies (the English and Russians). It is food they sorely need to give them an extra "fighting edge". . . to help them knock more of the enemy out of the war. AND REMEMBER, every German or Jap out of the war means one less who'll have a chance to kill American soldiers.

No. 6: The Answer . . .

When our armies win a victory, there'll be *less* of some foods at home—not more. The people we free from the Axis yoke *must be fed* and helped to feed themselves so that they may become active Allies, fighting side by side with us.

No. 7: The Answer . . .

Rationing is necessary—**to see to it that everyone gets an opportunity to obtain his fair share of some of our most popular foods, among them foods that are important for proper nourishment.** Without rationing, it would always be a case of who gets to the store first!

No. 8: The Answer . . .

The ONLY way food prices can be kept down is this way—**by your complete and conscientious coöperation.**

Your Government has established top legal prices on food. The rest is up to you and every other American! Look for official prices posted in your store or Ration Board or published in this newspaper. Learn what these top legal prices are and *never pay more!*

No. 9: The Answer . . .

WE, THE AMERICAN CIVILIANS annually waste almost enough food to feed our armed forces at home and abroad! The armed forces are working to reduce food waste to an unprecedented low, through better meal planning and education. So can *we* at home.

No. 10: The Answer . . .

Your Government promises that under no circumstances will the food supply be divided in such a way that American civilians will be deprived of Basic Food Requirements.

YOU have a positive part in the wartime food program. You and the 130,000,000 others who are America. You can insure *your share*, *your family's share* and help increase the total supply. YOU can make food fight for freedom.

Here's How:

PRODUCE FOOD, where and when you can. Farmers are urged to meet farm goals. City families are urged to plan a bigger Victory Garden, to help out on a farm or in a food processing plant if possible.

CONSERVE FOOD. Can and preserve food. Cut waste. Stretch your food supply by substituting plentiful for scarce foods. Balance your meals for good nutrition.

SHARE FOOD. Put the war's food demands first. Share the supplies willingly with your armed forces, your Allies, your neighbors.

PLAY SQUARE WITH FOOD. Accept no rationed foods without giving up ration stamps. Pay no more than top legal prices under any circumstances.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT PREPARED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WAR ADVERTISING COUNCIL IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, THE OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.15g)	3	9¾	9¾	7¾	— ⅛
Adams-Millis 1¾eg	1	29	29	29	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	16	40¼	39¾	39⅞	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	9	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Allegheny Corp	9	2⅜	2	2	
Allegheny pf $30 ww	23	25⅛	23½	24⅛	
Allegheny pf ww	3	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ½
Allegheny pr pf	2	38½	37	37	—1
Allied Lod Sti 2g	12	25¾	25⅜	25½	— ½
Allied Indust (.5eg)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 5	5	144½	142⅜	143	
Allied Mills (1g)	54	34½	32	32	—2⅝
Allied Strs .60	19	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1¼eg	9	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	1	18⅜	18¼	18¾	— ½
Amal Leather	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
AmAgChem 1.20a	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Am Airlines 1¼e	9	60½	59½	59½	— ½
Am Bank Note ¾eg	5	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	10	60¼	56¾	60¼	+ ¼
Am Bosch (.4e)	2	⅛	7⅛	7¾	— ¼
Am BrakeSh 1.05e	2	36	36	36	—1½
Am Br S pf 5¼	40	131	131	131	
Am Cable & Rad	107	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	7	82¼	80¾	80¾	—1¼
Am Can pf (7)	30	170	170	170	—1
Am Car & Fdy 4g	9	29	28½	28½	—1
Am C&F pf 12½g	4	61¼	59½	59½	—2
Am Ch&Cable (2)	7	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼
Am Ch&C pf 5	20	110	110	110	
Am Distill	30	52¾	90½	51	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am Colortype ¾eg	1	9½	5⅞	9½	— ⅛
Am Export L (2)	3	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
Am Crys S pf 6	10	102½	102½	102½	+1
Am & Fe Power	12	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
Am & FP 2 pf	25	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	
Am FP 37pf .5.07e	3	72½	72	72	—1
Am-Haw SS (3)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Am Hide&Leath	1	3	3	3	
Am Ice	6	4	3⅞	4	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	21	60½	60	60	—2
Am Internat ¼eg	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Invest Ill .60	1	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Inv pf 2½	10	45	45	45	+1
Am Locomotive	64	11½	10¾	11	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 7	3	74½	74	74	— ½
Am M & Fdy .80	3	13¼	13	13	+ ¼
Am Ma & Met ¾eg	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	3	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	90	125	125	125	
Am Pow & Light	22	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	13	42¼	40½	40½	— ¾
Am P & Lt $5 pf	11	38	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
Am Rad&St S .40g	36	8¾	8½	8⅝	
Am Roll Mill (1g)	14	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Am R M pf4½	360	59⅝	58½	58½	— ¾
Am Safety Razor 1g	11	14	13½	14	+ ½
Am Seating .10g	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 3g	100	26	26	26	—1
Am Smelt&R (2a)	11	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
Am Smelt pf 7	20	147¾	147¾	147¾	
Am Snuff (2.40)	1	41	41	41	—1
Am Snuff pf (6)	50	147½	146¾	146½	+ ¼
Am Sti Fdrs (2)	15	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ½
Am Stove (1.20)	2	17⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½eg	5	27¼	27	27	— ¾
Am Sug pf (7)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¾
Am Sum Tob 1¼eg	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	154⅜	153⅞	154	— ⅝
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	53	52⅞	53	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco B (3a)	6	55	54⅞	55	
Am Tob pf (6)	150	137½	136½	137	
Am Type Fdrs ½eg	4	8¼	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Viscose (2)	10	41¾	41⅜	41¾	— ¼
Am Viscose pf (5)	2	117¼	117	117	— ¾
Am Water Works	12	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	— ⅝
Am Woolen	4	5⅜	5½	5½	
Am Wool pf (8a)	4	66½	65	65	— ⅝
Am Zinc L & S	6	4	4	4	
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	1	46½	46½	46½	+1¾
Anaconda Cop 2½g	33	25⅛	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¾eg	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¾
APW Paper	7	2⅛	2	2	
AnchorHockGl .45g	1	20	20	20	— ¼
Arch-Dan-Mid (2)	2	43	43	43	—2
Armour III	28	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Armstrong Cork 1g	1	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
Arnold Const (½)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .55g	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds (1g)	12	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Assd DG 1pf 6	5	89¾	89¾	89¾	+ ⅛
Atch T & SF (6)	24	51¾	50½	50⅝	— ⅝
Atch T & S F pf (5)	8	82½	81½	81½	—1¼
Atl Coast Line (3g)	9	25	24½	24½	— ¼
Atl G&W Ind (3g)	8	27½	26	27¼	+ ¼
Atl G & W I pf 5g	1	57	57	57	—1
Atl Refining (1g)	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
Atlas Corp (½eg)	4	10	10	10	
Atlas Pow 3½eg	40	56	56	56	—2
Atlas Tack 1.15g	5	13½	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅞
Austin Nichols	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
Aust N pr A3½k	40	65	65	65	—2
Aviation Corp .20g	25	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Baldwin Locomot	54	34½	32	32	—2⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	26	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Bangor & Ar	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ½
Barber Asphalt	11	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
Barker Bros 1½g	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60a	12	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Bath Iron Wks (4)	7	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
Bayuk Cigars 1½	2	25	25	25	+ ⅜
Beatrice Cr 1.85g	3	31½	31	31	— ¼
Beech Aircraft 1g	13	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅜
Bell Aircraft (1a)	14	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
Belding-Hem (.80)	5	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Bendix Aviat 2½g	3	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Benef In L (.90g)	3	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
Best Foods (.80g)	7	14¼	14	14	
Best & Co 1.60a	1	33	33	33	+ ½
Beth Steel (6)	34	55	54¼	54¼	— ¾
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	35	35	35	
Black&Decker 1.60	700	17	16½	16½	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.60g)	9	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Boeing Airpl (2g)	15	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (3g)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¼
Bon Ami B 2½	20	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
Bond Stores (2g)	2	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Borden Co (.90g)	7	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	33¾	33½	33⅝	
Boston & Maine	1	3	3	3	
BraniffAirways .60	9	12⅜	12	12¼	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br (1)	11	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	5	25⅜	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
Bristol Myers 1.90g	1	39	39	39	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn-Man Transit	18	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼eg	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
Brunswick-Bal (1)	2	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¾
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	7	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
Budd Mfg $5pf	200	44½	44	44	— ¾
Budd Wheel (½eg)	7	7	6¾	6¾	
Buffalo Forge (2g)	2	16⅜	16¼	16⅛	
Bullard Co 2½eg	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Burling Mills 1.90g	4	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	21	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
Bush Term pf 6	10	55	55	55	—2
Bush T B pf 3k	10	39	39	39	— ¾
Butler Bros .60	7	8	7¾	8	
Butte Cop&Z ¼e	12	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Byers (AM) Co	9	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) pf7	10	66½	66½	66½	

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Calif Pack (1¼g)	5	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
Calif P pf 2½	20	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
Callahan Zinc Lead	4	7⅜	3¾	7⅜	
Calumet Hec .65g	7	6⅞	6½	6½	
Campbell Wy 1¼eg	8	14½	14¼	14¼	
Can Dry G Ale .70g	7	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
Canadian Pacific	11	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	4	41½	41¼	41¼	— ½
Cap Adm pf (3)	10	44	44	44	+1
Caro C & O (5)	20	95½	95	95½	+ ½
Carpenter Sti 2½g	1	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
Case (J I) Co 7g	5	123	121	121	—4
Case (J I) pf (7)	20	143½	143½	143½	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	11	41¾	40½	40½	—1¼
Celanese Corp1¼g	6	31⅜	31	31	— ⅜
Celanese 5 pf 5	20	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
Celotex Corp (½	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Celotex Cp pf 1	350	16½	16½	16½	
Cent Aguirre 1¼a	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10e	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Cent I L pf 4½	30	108½	108½	108½	+1
Cent V Sug (1g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Cent RR N J	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	6	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Cert-teed 6 pf	60	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
Chain Belt (1)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Champ P&F pf6	10	107½	107½	107½	
Checker Cab	2	22	22	22	—1
Ches & Ohio (3a)	15	44⅛	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill (¼g)	2	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 2.50g	11	11	10½	10½	— ¾
Chi Grt West	5	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf2½k	9	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order .60	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	7	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
ChiPT prpf2¼	5	50	49	50	+1
Chi Yell Cab (1)	4	12	12	12	+ ¼
Chiles Co	4	1½	1½	1½	
Chrysler Corp (3)	23	75	73⅛	74¼	+ ¼

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
City Ice & F 1.20	6	14	13½	13½	— ½
City Invest	290	54½	53¼	53¼	—1
City Stores	4	6	6	6	— ⅛
Clevel&Pitt 3½	100	92¼	92¼	92¼	+1
Clev E I pf4½	10	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	
Climax Mol 1.20a	9	36	35¼	35½	
Clett Peab 1½eg	6	34	33¾	34	— ½
Coca-Cola (3a)	2	113	113	113	+ ½
Colgate-Palm-P ½	14	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
Col-P-P pf4¼	90	106½	106½	106½	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	4	24	24	24	
Col Fuel & Iron (1)	5	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Co- & Souch	770	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Col & Sou 1pf	90	12½	12	12	+ ½
Col & Sou 2pf	120	11	10½	10½	— ½
Col B'cast A 1.80a	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Col B'cast B 1.80g	2	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
Colum G&E .10g	43	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	73	72¾	73	
Colum Pict (½eg)	4	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
Comi Credit (3)	10	36⅞	36½	36⅝	— ⅜
Comi Invest Tr (3)	27	40½	40	40	— ⅞
Comi Solvents .30g	10	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Com'wlth & South	49	1¼	⅝	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf 4½	14	75⅜	74½	75	+ ⅝
Com'wlth Ed 1.40	15	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
Cónde Nast (¾eg)	2	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nayn 1	4	21⅜	21	21	
Consol Cigar 1½g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Cons Cop M .20g	16	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	35	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
Consol Film Ind	1	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Cons Film I pf ¾k	4	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Cons Laundries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Consol RR Cuba pf	8	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
Con Nat Gas w d	42	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½eg	37	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅞
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	5	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
Consm P pf 4½	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Container Co 1¼eg	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Cont Baking ¾eg	6	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Cont Baking pf (8)	1	109½	109½	109½	— ½
Cont Can 1	14	31½	30¼	30½	— ⅝
Cont Diam F .85g	4	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	45	43¾	43¾	—1¼
Cont Motors .60	12	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
Cont Oil Del (1)	4	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ⅞
Corn Exch 2.40	140	43¼	43	43	— ¼
Corn Prod (2.60)	4	56½	56	56	— ½
Cornell-D El 1.10g	5	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
Crane Co (1g)	23	19¼	18⅝	19	— ⅜
Crane Co pf 5	90	105	104½	104½	— ½
Cream of Wh 1½	2	20	20	20	
Crosley Corp (1g)	4	15⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
Crown Cork (¾eg)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	4	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
Crown Zell pf 5	20	95⅛	95½	95⅛	— ⅛
Crucible Steel (3g)	42	31⅛	30¾	31	— ¼
Crucible Sti pf (5)	1	67	67	67	—3
Cudahy Packing	9	22½	22	22	— ½
Cuneo Press (1½g)	6	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Curtis Pub pf	70	88¼	86	86	—3
Curt Pub pr pf 3	6	41½	41	41	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	80	6⅞	6½	6½	— ¼
Curtiss-Wr A (2)	27	15½	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
Cutler-Ham 1¼eg	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ½
Davison Chem (1g)	7	12¾	12½	12½	
Dayt P&Lpf4½	50	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
Decca Records (1a)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Deere & Co 2g	14	34¼	34	34	— ⅝
Deere & Co pf 1.40	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	
Deisel-Wm Gl 1½	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
Del & Hudson	8	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	14	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	10	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
Devoe & Ray (1a)	90	28¾	28	28	
Diam Match pf1½	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ½
Diam T Mot 1¼g	3	11	11	11	— ¾
Dist Corp-S h2.22	6	30	29⅝	30	
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	2	98¼	98	98¼	+ ¼
Doehler Die C 1½g	3	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
DomeMines h1.60	7	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5g	8	45⅜	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅜
Dow Chem (3)	3	123½	123½	123½	+ ⅜
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	7	7	7	
du Pont de N 4½g	18	140½	139½	139½	—1
du Pont pf (4½)	3	124½	124¼	124¼	— ¾
DupLight 1pf5	20	116½	116¼	116¼	—1¼
Eagle P Lead .60g	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅜
Eastern Air L	3	34⅞	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
Eastern Rol M .10g	3	6	6	6	
Eastman Kodak 5	4	153¾	152	152	—3
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	37½	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
El Auto Lite (2)	5	35	34½	34½	— ¼
Elec Boat 1¼g	10	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	2	4		4	
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	14	84	82	82	— ½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	14	88	85	86	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	5	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
El Paso N G 2.40	1	29½	29½	29½	
Endicott-J pf 5	50	107¼	106¾	106¾	— ½
Eng Pub Service	21	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
Eng PS $5 pf 5	100	87	87	87	+ ⅞
EnPSS5½pf5½	260	87	86½	87	+ ½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	230	88	87	88	
Equit Off Bldg	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
Erie RR (1g)	21	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Erie RR ct (1g)	69	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Erie RR pf A (5)	5	44¼	43¼	43½	— ½
Eureka Vac Cl ⅓eg	8	6¼	⅜	6¼	— ¼
Evans Products	12	9¼	9	9¼	— ¼
Ex Cell-O (2.60)	3	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
Fairbanks Morse 1a	6	32½	31	31	—1½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	6	21¼	21	21	— ¼
Farns Tel & Rad	17	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Fed Min&Sm 3½eg	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
Fed Mogul (1)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Fed M Truck .40g	1	4⅜	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Feder'd D St 1.52g	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¾
Ferro Enam (1½g)	6	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Fid P Fire 1 1.60a	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	—1¾
Firestone T&R (2g)	5	37½	36¾	36¾	— ⅝
First T&R pf 6	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅜
First Nat Strs 2½	4	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ½
Flintkote .65g	5	18¾	18¼	18¼	
Florence Stov 1½g	1	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Follansbee Sti	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
FollansbeeSti pf	40	43¼	43¼	43¼	
Food Fair Strs (1)	9	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	2	15¼	15	15	— ¼
Fost Wheel pf 7	200	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	
Francisco Sugar	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	7	30¾	30½	30¾	+ ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	30	108¼	108¼	108¼	
Gabriel Co (.20g)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Gamewell Co 2	200	24	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅛
Gar Wood Ind .45g	15	4¼	4	4	— ¼
Gaylord Cont (¼aa)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106½	106½	105½	
Gen Am Trans 1g	4	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Gen Baking .60	12	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Gen Bronze (.60g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gen Cable	2	4	4	4	— ¼
Gen Cable A	1	10½	10½	10½	
Gen Cab pf 7k	20	81½	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅜
Gen Cigar (1a)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Elec(1.40)	3	35⅛	34½	34½	— ⅜
Gen Foods (1.60)	3	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	27	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors (2)	38	49⅜	49	49	— ½
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	126	125⅞	125⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	6	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq (1)	3	17⅜	16¾	16¾	— ½
Gen Print Ink .30g	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1¾eg	3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
Gen Ry Sig pf6	50	112	112	112	+1½
Gen Real&Util	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90g	1	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Gen Shoe (1)	4	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Gen Sti C pf 6k	20	60½	60½	60½	—1½
Gen Time Inst ¼eg	2	17½	17½	17½	
Gen Tire & R (1g)	9	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Gillette Saf R .70g	16	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	68½	68½	68½	— ½
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅜
Gimbel Bros .45g	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Glidden Co (1.20g)	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Glidden cv pf 2¼k	1	46	46	46	
Gobel Brew (.20)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stock T 6	1	66	66	66	—1½
Goodrich (BF) 2g	33	37½	37	37	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R (2)	9	34⅜	33¼	33¼	—1
Graham-Paige Mot	27	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Granby Con M .45g	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
Grand Union ¼eg	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Grant (WT) 1.40	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	

Today's Sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 341,070
1943 volume to date 257,800,625
1942 volume to date 105,609,911

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	47.6	Prev day	47.7
Month ago	50.8	Year ago	39.8
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2g	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (2g)	37	23¼	23	23	
Gt West Sug 2	5	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
Gt West S pf 7	100	151	151	151	+1
Greyhound Corp 1a	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1g	6	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
Guantan Sugar	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
Guantan Sug pf	60	127	126	127	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	9	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Gulf Oil (1a)	11	45¾	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅞
Hall Print (1a)	3	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
Hamil Watch (.80)	1	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Harb-Walker (1)	10	15½	15	15	— ½
Hat Cp Am A ¼eg	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	14	2	2	2	
Helme ((GW) 4¼g	2	62¼	62	62	

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

SEC Approves New Plan For A. G. E. System

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission disclosed that its public utilities division has submitted proposed findings which recommend that the Commission adopt—with minor modifications and reservations of jurisdiction—a plan of reorganization filed under the Holding Company Act by trustees for Associated Gas & Electric Company and Associated Gas & Electric Corporation.

Capitalization of the reorganized company would consist of $7,500,000 new senior debt and 7,500,000 shares of $5 par value common stock. Holders of the corporation's 8 per cent bonds, due 1940, would be entitled to receive $10.256 in new debentures for each $10 principal amount held.

General creditors, including holders of debt securities of both firms and of preferred and preference stock of the company, would receive common stock shares in accordance with allocations determined in the "recap compromise" adopted following length proceedings on the "recap plan," an earlier reorganization plan suggested in 1933 by Howard C. Hopson of the Associated System.

Amendments, principally concerned with the management of the reorganized company, are still to be filed with the Commission.

The SEC's staff recommended that the new $7,500,000 debt be permitted only because it is on a short-term basis, with heavy serial maturities, and is to be completely retired prior to or at maturity.

The NY PA NJ Company program proposed by the trustees involves scaling down debt and preferred stock, as well as eliminating crossholdings, in the principal operating companies of the NY PA NJ system—Metropolitan Edison Company, New Jersey Power & Light Company, and the York Railways Properties.

Oral argument on the staff's recommendations will be held Dec. 17.

U. S. to Release Canned Fruit Juice

WASHINGTON (AP) — Approximately 2,400,000 cases of canned grapefruit juice now held by the Government will be released within the next few weeks for civilian consumption, the War Food Administration announced.

Purchased by the Government from 1942-43 pack, the juice will be offered for sale to canners at levels which will permit its resale at established ceiling prices.

"An adjustment in government requirements make it possible for the grapefruit juice to be released at the present time when only limited supplies of fresh fruit and juices are available and should be good news to housewives looking for foods rich in vitamin C," WFA said.

WFA added that canners who originally sold the juice to the Government will be given the first opportunity to buy it back.

NOTICE

To the Holders of

BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY 5% REORGANIZATION MORTGAGE BONDS

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Article IV, section 2, of an Indenture of Mortgage dated as of November 15, 1927, from Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company to The First National Bank of Boston, Trustee, that the Board of Directors of said Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company have determined that in its opinion the available net earnings of the Company (as defined and after providing for certain payment as set forth in said Indenture) are sufficient to justify the payment of the final semi-annual instalment of the deferred interest provided for by the deferred coupon numbered Twelve (12) payable on the 15th day of November, 1933, the payment of which was deferred on the date mentioned, and that the said deferred interest will be paid forthwith on all bonds outstanding on said issue upon presentation to The First National Bank of Boston of the said coupons numbered Twelve (12) of said bonds, the payment being $.75 for each $100 of the face value of said bond.

BOSTON, WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

By Myron E. Pierce

Secretary of the Board of Directors

COMING in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

December 4, 1943

- WHAT SHALL BE DONE ABOUT GERMANY? Some Questionnaire Replies
- QUESTION MARKS IN THE NEW AIR AGE By Roscoe Drummond
- TOMORROW'S FILM STARS TODAY By Frank Daugherty
- SEARCHLIGHT ON AFRICA By Henry S. Villard
- NATIONAL ANTHEMS THE WORLD AROUND By Paul Neill
- "BIG INCH" AND "LITTLE BIG INCH" By Mary Hornaday
- GOOD-NEIGHBOR PUPPETS By Beatrice Oppenheim

ORDER NOW

Scientific Director

© Bachrach

Dr. Robert C. Hockett

Named scientific director of the Sugar Research Foundation, Inc., a fact-finding group organized by the sugar industry. Dr. Hockett, an international authority on carbohydrates, has been granted a year's leave of absence from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he is associate professor of chemistry.

WLB Rules Bonus Decisions Depend On Circumstances

WASHINGTON (AP)—Determination of whether a Christmas bonus paid with regularity in the past should be paid again differs in individual cases and must be decided "according to the particular circumstances of each case," the War Labor Board said.

One of the main factors in each case must be, "May the bonus properly be considered to be an integral part of the wage or salary structure?" the Board said, adding that an employer would not necessarily be bound to pay a Christmas bonus even though one was customary if proper showing can be made why it should not be paid.

The Board applied the "policy," as written in an opinion by Chairman William H. Davis, in a case involving the Nineteen Hundred Corporation of St. Joseph, Mich., and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C. I. O.).

The Board denied the union members a Christmas bonus for the year 1942, thereby reversing a decision of the Regional War Labor Board at Detroit, which had granted the Christmas bonus.

The Board, in an announcement Nov. 16, ruled that regular Christmas bonuses may be paid voluntarily by employers without board approval if they do not exceed bonuses given last year.

In the present opinion, however, Mr. Davis said a Christmas bonus may be so rooted in custom that it may constitute part of the wage or salary structure, and non-payment may result in a decrease in wage rates requiring approval of the Board.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
December Wheat					
Chicago		1.64⅜	1.62⅜	1.63¼	1.63¼
Minneapolis		1.55⅜	1.53½	1.54¾	1.54¾
Kansas City		1.55½	1.53¾	1.54¾	1.54⅝
May Wheat					
Chicago		1.61	1.59⅛	1.60⅛	1.60⅛
Minneapolis		1.52½	1.50¾	1.52¼	1.51¾
Kansas City		1.53	1.51⅜	1.52⅛	1.52
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.58½	1.56½	1.57¼	1.57⅜
Minneapolis		1.51⅜	1.50⅛	1.51⅛	1.50¾
Kansas City		1.50⅞	1.49¼	1.49⅞	1.50
December Oats					
Chicago		.76⅞	.76	.76¼	.77½
Minneapolis		.73⅞	.72⅞	.73¾	.74¼
Winnipeg		...	...	.81½	.81½
Rye, Chicago					
Dec.	1.15	.53⅜	.14¼	1.15½	1.15½
May	1.15¼	1.16¼	1.14⅜	1.15½	1.15¾
July	1.14	1.14⅜	1.13½	1.14	1.14⅜
Sept.	1.13	1.13¾	1.12⅜	1.13⅛	1.13½
Barley, Chicago					
Dec.	1.16⅜	1.17½	1.16½	1.16⅞	1.18
May	1.13¾	1.14½	1.13¼	1.13⅞	1.15½
July	1.12⅜	1.12⅞	1.12⅝	1.12⅞	...

Wool

Grease

Dec.				93.5n	95.0
March	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0n	94.5
May				91.8n	93.0
July				87.0n	89.0
Oct.				84.5b	86.5

Tops

Dec.	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.5b	127.5
March	118.0	118.0	117.0	116.7b	119.3
May	115.3	115.3	114.0	113.5b	115.3
July	110.0	110.0	108.7	108.7b	110.5
Oct.	105.5	105.6	105.4	105.0b	106.5

n-Nominal T-traded b- Bid

Cotton

Dec.	19.21	19.21	18.95	18.95	19.20
March	19.19	19.19	18.90	18.95	19.20
May	18.96	18.96	18.66	18.75	18.98
July	18.73	18.73	18.42	18.53	18.77
Oct.	18.46	18.48	18.12	18.17	18.37

Spot—19.80.

Black Pepper

Grease

Closing Prices, Dec., Jan., Feb. 6.63 Bed.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

December				41.75n	41.75
February				37.00n	37.00

Potatoes

November	3.28	3.27	3.28	3.25
January			3.40n	3.40

n—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

October Cotton Spinning Operations Below 1942

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during October at 129.5 per cent of capacity, compared with 127.5 per cent during September this year, and 137.3 per cent during October last year.

Spinning spindles in place Oct. 31 totaled 23,330,608, of which 22,599,426 were active at some time during the month, compared with 22,631,338 active during September this year, and 23,018,226 during October last year.

Active spindle hours for October totaled 10,069,571,929, or an average of 433 hours per spindle in place.

Year-End Flow Of Dividends Continuing

The continued flow of year-end disbursements announced by corporations throughout the country should gladden the hearts of stockholders in the holiday season. While in some cases these distributions have been cut down from previous payments, in numerous instances, increased and even extra dividends have been declared.

Among the most recent announcements are the following:

Shell Union Oil Co. declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share and the regular year-end dividend of 60 cents, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 3. This brought payments in 1943 to $1.35, compared with $1 in 1942.

Glenn L. Martin Co. announced a dividend of $1.50 a share on common stock payable Dec. 13 to holders of record Dec. 2. This brings payments for the year to $3, double 1942 dividends.

Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. declared a dividend of 20 cents a share on common stock payable Dec. 16 to stock of record Dec. 3. The company was incorporated in 1936, to acquire the aircraft engine manufacturing activity of the Fairchild Aviation Corp., and this is the first dividend paid since its inception.

Quaker Oats Co. directors declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Dec. 24 to holders of record Dec. 1, compared with previous quarterly payments of $1. John Stuart, chairman, and R. Douglas Stuart, president, in a letter to stockholders said the reduction was "in view of our cash needs and of uncertainties of the near future."

Budd Wheel Company declared a dividend of 25 cents per share on its 956,258 common shares payable Dec. 10 to stock of record Nov. 30.

California Electric Power Co. directors declared a dividend of 10 cents per share on common stock, the first to be paid on the 714,821 outstanding shares. The dividend is payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Nov. 30 and covers the quarter ended Sept. 30. Also declared was an initial dividend of $1.32 on a new issue of 5½ per cent convertible preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 15, covering the quarter ending Dec. 31.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock—out of 1942 earnings—the first payment on this class of shares in the history of the road. It is payable Dec. 20 to stockholders of record Dec. 7.

Crosley Corporation announced a 50 cent dividend on outstanding stock, bringing to $1 the year's total against 50 cents last year. Payment was ordered Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 27.

Bucyrus-Erie Co. declared a dividend of 22½ cents on the common stock payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 29, bringing dividends for the year to 60 cents a share against 50 cents in 1942.

Munson Line Inc. declared a dividend of $11 on the preferred "B" stock clearing arrearages on the issue. Also a dividend of 25 cents on account of arrears on the preferred "C" stock. Both dividends are payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 20.

Budd Wheel Co. declared a dividend of 25 cents on common stock payable Dec. 10 to holders of record Nov. 30. This leaves payments for the year at 50 cents compared with $1 in 1942.

International Salt Co. directors declared a dividend of $1 a common share, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 2 and lifting 1943 payments to $2.50 compared with $2 in 1942.

Bond Stores, Inc., declared an extra dividend of 20 cents a common share and a quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share, both payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 3. Payment will lift disbursements this year to $2 a share against $1.60 last year.

Lambert Co., which through subsidiaries produces a variety of drug store items, declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, payable Dec. 15 to stockholders of record Dec. 2, which will lift payments for the year to $2 against $1.50 paid in 1942. The company also declared a regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents payable Jan. 3 to stockholders of record Dec. 17.

Crane Company, manufacturers of valves and fittings, declared a year end dividend of $1.00 a common share payable Dec. 18 to share holders on record Dec. 4.

Cosden Petroleum Corp., declared a dividend of 62½ cents a share on the 5 per cent convertible preferred stock of the company, to be the first payment on this stock since Nov. 1, 1937. The dividend is payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Dec. 14.

National Biscuit Company declared a dividend of 30 cents a share on the common stock payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 10. With the declaration, dividends in 1943 amounted to $1.20, against $1.30 declared in 1942.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company announced a dividend of $2 a common share payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 13. A previous payment of the same amount was made Dec. 22 last year.

Singer Manufacturing Company announced an extra dividend of $1.50 a share and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 both payable Dec. 15 stock of record Nov. 24. The same amounts were paid in previous quarters.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company declared a dividend of $1 per share payable Dec. 22 to holders of record Nov. 29. This brings payments for the year to $2 per share, compared to $1 for 1942.

Gillette Safety Razor Company declared a dividend of 45 cents on common stock, payable Dec. 11 to holders of record Nov. 29. Payments for 1943 will total 75 cents against 45 cents last year.

Connecticut Light & Power Company declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share, payable Jan. 1. President C. L. Campbell announced. The latest payment will boost to $2.40 total dividends paid per share this year.

Bliss & Laughlin, Inc., steel products manufacturers, announced the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a preferred share for the quarterly period ending Dec 31, and a dividend of 75 cents a common share, both payable Dec. 13, to stockholders on record Dec. 6.

National Lead Co. declared an extra dividend of 25 cents a share and the quarterly of 12½ cents, on the common, both payable Dec. 24 to stock of record Dec. 10. The last extra was 12½ cents in December, 1941.

Remington Rand, Inc., ordered an interim dividend of 30 cents a common share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 10. The two previous payments were 25 cents each. With the dividend, disbursements to common stockholders in the fiscal year to date amounted to 80 cents a share, compared with 65 cents in the preceding year.

Blue Ridge Corporation, an investment company, declared a dividend of 5 cents a common share, payable Dec. 28 to holders of record Dec. 6. This is the first dividend on common stock since June 1, 1937, when 15 cents was paid.

Carnegie Steel Asks Trial Postponement

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29 (AP)—Carnegie - Illinois Steel Corp., through its secretary, James W. Hamilton, today asked postponement of its trial charges of conspiracy in manufacture of allegedly subspecification ship plates at its Irvin works.

The trial was set for Dec. 13.

Mr. Hamilton asserted that a trial on the charges at that time "will interfere detrimentally with production of steel for war purposes."

He also said in his motion for a continuance that six witnesses now are in the armed services, that the corporation's chief trial counsel, Elder W. Marshall, is busy with another important case, and that two other corporation attorneys have been classified 1-A by their draft boards and may be inducted before the trial date.

E. R. Squibb Net $1.05

NEW YORK (AP)—E. R. Squibb & Sons report consolidated net profit for the September quarter of $546,241 equal to $1.05 per share on 450,807 common shares, compared with revised figures for the 1942 period of $471,628 equal to 94 cents on 428,042 shares.

WMC Utilization Scheme Is Approved by Chamber Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—An industry-wide drive to achieve greater manpower utilization was announced today by Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Asserting that maximum use of the country's manpower is unquestionably a matter of the greatest public concern, Mr. Johnston sent to 1,300 trade associations, a war manpower commission utilization program which he described as a "practical approach" to the problem of reducing inefficient production.

Outlines Three Steps

The WMC outline which Mr. Johnston strongly recommended to the associations contemplates these three steps: a report to the WMC on outstanding industry-wide manpower problems with suggestions for their corection; identification and evaluation of measures adopted within the trade or industry resulting in savings or more effective use of manpower; presentation of information respecting such measures to the members.

This new program was announced after Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission chairman, wrote Mr. Johnston that as the nation approaches the total employment of the nation's available manpower in the war effort, the most effective use of workers' time and talent becomes more and more important.

"While maximum utilization can only be attained through the worker-management team, it is the responsibility of management to devise and adopt methods which permit and encourage every worker to contribute his best," Mr. McNutt said. "The U. S. Chamber of Commerce, because of its recognized position as a representative of producing and merchandising management, can be of invaluable assistance in stimulating the active participation in the programs of the bureau of manpower utilization of the war manpower commission."

Frank H. Sparks, director of the bureau, explained that maximum utilization is sought from the inplant or establishment level, the community or area level, and from the industry-wide or industry level.

Chamber's Strategic Position

"It is this latter aspect of the program to which we invite your immediate consideration," Mr. Sparks wrote the chamber. "First, because the extent and effectiveness of this phase of the program is in direct proportion to the degree of acceptance and cooperation which it receives from industry through national trade associations. And second, because the U. S. Chamber of Commerce is in a peculiarly strong position to further the development of this part of the program by presenting and endorsing it to the national associations."

Actually, the trade association program is in these four parts:

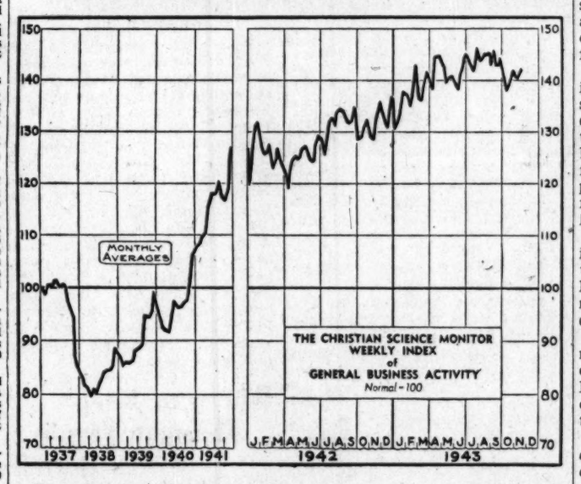
Immediate preparation and mailing to WMC of full, detailed statements of the most outstanding industry-wide manpower problems of the industry represented by each of the associations, plus the association's suggestions as to corrective measures.

A research among membership of each trade association for full information of instances where individual management has successfully adopted changes in policies, practices and procedures which resulted in (A) reducing the actual work content of the job to be done through elimination of non-essential items, operations or services: (B) increasing the effectiveness of the workers on the job through production methods, in-plant and out-plant conditions: (C) using more women, youngsters, oldsters, handicapped workers or part-time workers.

Promptly upon receipt of the replies from the search, a screening and valuation of the information, eliminating duplications and such case histories as are not considered adaptable to the average operations within the industry.

Inform the entire membership of the association of the practical methods developed from the search and evaluation.

Monitor Index of Business Resumes Advance in Week


MONTHLY AVERAGES
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR WEEKLY INDEX of GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
1937 1938 1939 1940 1941
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1942
1943

Resuming its advance in the week ended Nov. 20, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity reached the level of 142.2 (prel.), the highest since early October. This compared with 140.2 for the previous week and 132.5 for the week ended Nov. 21, last year.

The three components registered gains with the sharpest increase recorded for miscellaneous freight carloadings. The upturn in industrial shipments following a moderate decline in the previous week countered the customary seasonal letdown.

Electric power production which usually levels off at this time of year advanced to make a new record high. Bank debits outside New York City dropped off slightly less than usual for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 20,* 1943	Nov. 13, 1943	Nov. 21, 1942
Combined index	142.2	140.2	132.5
Bk debits outside NYC	162.4	162.1	149.4
Elec Power production	135.3	134.5	120.3
Misc carloadings	128.8	124.1	127.8

*Preliminary.

Silver Dollars, Too Heavy for Women Bank Employees, Becoming Scarce

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—Silver dollars are too heavy for women employees in the Helena Federal Reserve Bank to handle, so the cartwheels on which the commerce of the West once rolled are becoming scarce.

Until a year ago it was unusual to be handed a paper dollar as change in Montana. The average Montanan preferred the solid "feel" of silver.

He reasoned that the silver dollars—as many as 100,000 a week—sent into trade channels in the state, helped the western silver miners.

But "most of our men employees," explained R. E. Towle, managing director of the branch reserve bank, "have entered the armed forces" and "it has been necessary to replace them with girls and women who are not accustomed to the actually hard work of handling silver dollars in large quantities."

"Because of this," Mr. Towle continued, "we have asked Montana banks to use as few silver dollars as possible in financial transactions, replacing them with paper dollars.

"This will not interfere with silver production in Montana, because all paper dollars are based on the pledge of an equal amount of silver."

Nat'l Refining-Shell Oil Deal Under Consideration

CLEVELAND (AP)—National Refining Co. shareholders will meet Dec. 7 to consider contracts to sell 100 service stations to the Shell Oil Co., Inc., and certain other properties, including a Coffeyville, Kan., refinery, to the Cooperative Refinery Association of Kansas.

Louis S. Peirce, secretary, in a letter notifying shareholders of the meeting said properties proposed for sale to the Kansas corporation included National's pipe line department, a major portion of its production department properties, "together with the right on certain conditions to the company's interest in other producing leases."

Engineers Utility Case Returned by Court to SEC

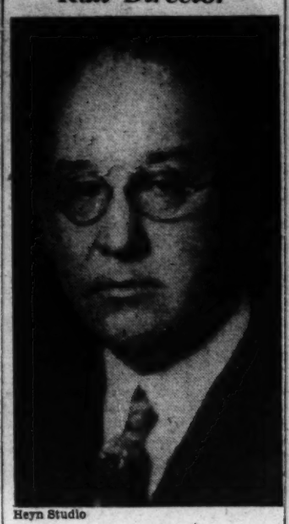
WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Court of Apeals in the District of Columbia has sent back to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for further consideration the case of Engineers Public Service Co., of New York, which had been ordered by the SEC to divest itself of all its holdings with the exception of the Virginia Electric & Power Co.

In its decision, the court held the Engineers Co., which had book value assets of $375,000,000 prior to a divestment order of July, 1941, was entitled to a reasonable length of time in deciding which of its holdings to keep.

Kroger Sales Up 7 P. C.

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Kroger Grocery & Banking Co. reported net sales of $33,325,166 for the eleventh four-week period of 1943, or 7 per cent more than $31,137,021 recorded for the comparable period of last year. Cumulative sales for the year were $356,344,632, up 13 per cent over $316,418,901 in 1942.

Rail Director



Heyn Studio

H. M. Bushnell

President of the United States National Bank of Omaha, Neb., elected a director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co. Mr. Bushnell is also a director of the National Security Insurance Company and a governor of Ak-Sar-Ben.

Industrial Output Maintains Record Level, FRB Reports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Industrial activity during the early part of November maintained the record volume of October, the Federal Reserve Board reported, with the value of department store sales listed at an exceptionally high level.

The Board's index of industrial production rose two points during October to stand at 245 per cent of the 1935-39 average. It was 240 in July and 227 in January.

The monthly report noted:

War production continued to rise, reflecting largely a new high level of aircraft, engine and parts output. Steel mills operated at the highest rate of the war, and production of non-ferrous metals also was up. Lumber output declined somewhat more than seasonally and the supply situation is critical despite a reduced demand for building purposes.

Food manufacturing continued in large volume, allowing for seasonal changes, although butter and cheese production declined. Butter output was 11 per cent below last year in October and declined further in early November. Meat packing, however, continued to rise from an exceptionally high October level.

Coal production fell 6 per cent in October, dropped sharply further during the first week of November but increased by midmonth, a reflection of the union contract problem.

Consumer spending for commodities and services in the third quarter were at about the record level prevailing in the first half of the year, substantially larger than a year ago.

There were increases in prices of food, clothing and a number of miscellaneous items.

Vaniman Submits WPB Resignation

WASHINGTON (AP)—R. L. Vaniman said he had submitted his resignation as director of the War Production Board's automotive division and "believed and hoped" it shortly will be accepted. He will return to the automobile industry.

Mr. Vaniman indicated he was leaving because he felt that approval of the 1944 truck program on Nov. 2 meant the completion of his major task.

He emphasized that his departure should not be construed as as any indication of steps toward reconversion of the auto industry. "To talk of reconversion at this time is heresy," he declared.

Mr. Vaniman came to WPB almost two years ago on leave from the Chrysler Corporation. He was director and general manager of Chrysler Motors, Limited, and Dodge Brothers, Limited, in London for several years, and before joining WPB was executive manager of Chrysler for Africa.

Mr. Vaniman recently became chairman of the combined (British - American - Canadian) truck committee of the Combined Production and Resources Board.

George Blumenthal Leaves Net Estate of $8,035,573

NEW YORK (AP)—George Blumenthal, philanthropist and former president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, left a net estate of $8,035,573, an estate tax appraisal showed.

Of the total, $1,500,000 in cash and 54 per cent of the residue was left to his widow, Mrs. Mary Ann Blumenthal.

More than one-quarter of the residue was divided among three institutions: 4 per cent to the Museum of Art; 19 per cent to Mount Sinai Hospital of which he was president emeritus, and 3 per cent to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.

Thompson Products, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Thompson Products, Inc., have called for redemption by Dec. 22 all outstanding convertible prior preference stock at 105 a share and accrued dividends. Holders may convert the stock into 3 1-3 shares of common up to Dec. 17.

Compensatory Economic Plan Is Proposed by Stuart Chase

NEW YORK (AP)—A financial system in which taxes and the Federal debt would be used to keep national income high after war spending stops is proposed by Stuart Chase, economics writer, in "Where's the Money Coming From?" a new report to the Twentieth Century Fund on postwar problems.

Mr. Chase, in this third book of a series for the private research organization, suggests the United States should adopt a "compensatory economy"—one in which business carries the maximum possible load of employment and government stands ready to take up any slack.

Discussing his book—which analyzes a good many of the monetary, economic and social security schemes offered by American and British economists—Mr. Chase said he believes such a "compensatory economy" eventually will be adopted, or, more likely, that it will evolve gradually.

He points out that Americans have witnessed in the past two years the ability of the country to lift employment, pay rolls and production to new peak levels for war.

Americans will be hard to convince, he commented, that what can be done for war cannot be done for peace.

His suggestion is based on a concept that the national debt of $200,000,000,000 to $300,000,000,000 should not terrify, but should be considered as something entirely different than a debt of an individual.

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Implementing national policy in such a "compensatory economy," Mr. Chase believes, should be a tax designed to drive "idle money"—hoarded savings—into productive investment. Also included would be a broad program of social security, public works, and service in the fields of health, housing, nutrition and education.

He emphasized that Government benefits should be extended primarily to citizens as consumers, rather than to producer groups; subsidies to keep inefficient business afloat . . . are not contemplated."

Realistic Planning, Wilson Urges Now For Postwar Era

WASHINGTON (AP) — Realistic planning now—in the midst of war—can help bring this country the highest standard of peacetime living it has ever known, General Motors President Charles E. Wilson told the Senate's Truman Committee.

Under ideal conditions, he said, industry could be turning out civilian automobiles in three months from the day the war ends. But to do so it would have to be "unbridled" by Government complications and have the materials and equipment immediately available.

Without sufficient postwar planning, he said, the country faces difficult times as its industrial power turns from making the goods of war to the goods of peace.

"It is time now to tell the people there is a tough job to be done," he said. "We must realistically prepare for peace."

He recommended that the Government decide now what machines it will make available for peacetime manufacturers and decide how the machinery can be used after the war. Plants could lease or buy the Government's war tools, he said, for postwar delivery to help them get into immediate civilian production.

"Not only do we face the problem of unscrambling Government machines from our own," he said; "we have the problem of getting back our own equipment which has been distributed for war production."

Sweets Co. Pays Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Sweets Co. of America, Inc., candy manufacturers, declared a dividend of 25 cents a common share, payable Dec. 16 to stockholders of record Dec. 6. The payment will be the first since 1932.

New Financing Soon By United Air Lines

CHICAGO (AP)—A special meeting of United Air Lines Transport Corporation stockholders to approve proposals for raising approximately $10,000,000 for postwar expansion will be held Dec. 22 in Chicago, the company announced.

Proposals, the company said, include changing the name to United Air Lines, Inc.; authorizing 200,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of $100 per share; increasing the authoized amount of common stock from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 shares and raising its par value from $5 to $10 per share, and authorizing 100,000 shares of management stock.

W. A. Patterson, company president, said in a letter to stockholders the company expected to issue 105,032 shares of the proposed 200,000 of preferred stock immediately. These shares, he said, would be offered to stockholders late in December at the ratio of seven shares of preferred for each 100 shares of common and would be convertible into common stock at the holder's option any time within 10 years.

United Air Lines now has 1,500,450 shares of common stock outstanding, held by approximately 25,000 stockholders.

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Eastern Amateur Ice Loop Facing Uncertain Future

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Possibility that the Eastern Amateur Hockey League will suspend operations because of the scarcity of members—leaving the Boston Olympics facing exhibition games for the balance of the winter—was seen today following developments over the week end.

First blow was the announcement from Baltimore that the talent-laden and therefore crowd-drawing Coast Guard Cutters had decided to withdraw from the circuit due to "transportation difficulties," and second was the revelation that New Haven Eagles may drop out soon after the middle of December. In the event that the Eagles depart to, only three members will be left in the league —the Olympics, New York Rovers, and Philadelphia Falcons—too few teams to carry on.

Real Reason

Real reason behind the Coast Guard move was the denial of the Cutters' demand for either a substantial guarantee to come to Boston or a share in the receipts at the Garden. They felt their team, comprising such former National Hockey League stars as Frankie Brimsek of the Bruins, Alec Motter of Detroit Red Wings, Johnny Mariucci of Chicago Black Hawks, and Art Coulter of New York Rangers, was the cause of near-capacity houses here, and felt they deserved some monetary consideration. Their move now leaves them playing independent hockey, possibly against service teams from Canada, for the balance of the season.

New Haven has not yet decided to drop out, and League President Tom Lockhart said yesterday they would not suspend, but a top Eagle official is known to have said that New Haven was planning to play only through the first third of the Eastern League schedule — the competition for the Hershey Cup —and would continue operations only if the team showed definite improvement and if crowds heid up at the New Haven Arena.

Haven't Won Yet

So far the Eagles haven't won one of their 10 league games. Crowds in New Haven have not been outstanding, but fans there are paying the same prices for amateur hockey that they did for professional hockey when New Haven Eagles played in the American League. It is just possible they will continue to play, but they are not in the same class with the Olympics. Neither, for that matter, are Rovers or Falcons. Over the week end the 'Pics defeated the New Yorkers 10-0 and New Haven 8-3 for their eighth and ninth victories in a row. So far they are undefeated.

The 'Pics have drawn one good house in four home games, and that was when Coast Guard was here. Saturday's house was fair and yesterday's poor, and unless the brand of hockey in the league improves, the prospects of capacity houses in the future is dim indeed. For that reason the Olympics are considering playing exhibition games with outstanding Canadian service teams, such as Montreal Army, Toronto Navy, Ottawa Commandos, and Quebec Aces, in addition to league play. If the league suspends, the 'Pics will definitely go all out for these exhibitions.

To Play Bruins

The 'Pics already have one exhibition game carded, and that is for charity with the Bruins Dec. 16. Coach Hago Harrington declares he will have his three boys back from the Bruins—Goalie Maurice Courteau and Forwards Joe Schmidt and Tom Brennan—and that his team will give the Bruins a busy night.

This week the Olympics will be at home to face the New York Rovers in a two-game series at the Garden Friday and Saturday nights. Hago plans to use Tom Moon in both games, inasmuch as Tom stood up so well against New Haven yesterday afternoon. Originally the league schedule called for the 'Pics to go to Baltimore Wednesday night, but naturally that game has been canceled.

Over the week end many of the Olympics fattened their scoring averages. Russ Kopak and Al Palazzari each came up with three goals and four assists for seven points. Alan Rittinger and the veteran Bob Jeremiah each had one goal and four assists for five points, while Gordie Staseson had two goals and two assists for four points.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Frank Dixon, NYU, wins National AAU cross-country title, covering 10,000 meters in 30:52.

Five Years Ago

Bob Zuppke resigns as Illinois football coach, but is reinstated immediately by board of trustees.

Winter Baseball Meetings Get Started in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—The winter baseball meetings open a one-week run today and while the minors have more fireworks to set off than the majors, the biggest blockbusters of all probably will be those "the head" drops on the boys behind closed doors.

"The head" naturally is Kenesaw Mountain Landis, and a couple of things have happened recently that have the man in the broken-down hat steamed up like a locomotive. And as the nine minor leagues which survived the war in 1943 gathered in separate sessions today to start the ball rolling, you heard a lot of talk about what the High Commissioner might have to say later in the week.

Vote Control

Before that, however, there will be a lot of time given to baseball's war and postwar problems, and the minors have a tough fight on over vote control, among other things. Although the majors have practically closed up shops on ivory deals, they may have a scramble in their chin-fests over proposed increases in night ball and player limits.

But if you listen to the arm-chair chatter around and about, those details are just a little more than a sideshow. In the last few weeks Landis has run into such of his pet peeves as (1) betting on ball games, which caused him to divorce William (I used to play for Yale) Cox from baseball for keeps, and (2) extra-curricular off-season exhibitions by major leaguers, some for three dollars a game.

"The Head" no doubt wants to bring all the boys together to get his feelings on these matters off his chest—and while Landis doesn't have a particularly big chest, he gets a lot off it.

Indications that he will speak "a piece" came shortly after he hit town over the week end, for his first semi-official act was to go into a huddle with William G. Bramham, boss of the minor leagues, yesterday.

An Amendment

What is more he already has submitted for the approval of the National Association (the minors), an amendment aimed at the off-season ball players. This is a proposal to prohibit any club from allowing its park to be used for exhibitions "in violation" of the major, minor and major-minor agreement rules and to prevent teams in such exhibitions from using ineligible ball players. It stipulates, in the judge's usual pull-the-trigger terms, that violators will be penalized.

Of course, when "the head" starts throwing his high hard one, only the moguls will be in a position to hear. The fireworks display for the general public, therefore, will be left to the minors, with the big leagues possibly helping out when they get around to talking over the hopes of the Washington and St. Louis clubs for more night games and of the Yankees for a boost in the player limits.

Bob Steuber Wins '43 Scoring Title

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Bob Steuber of DePauw won high scoring honors with 129 points in the 1943 college football season, although he played only five games. Bob Brumley of Oklahoma scored 14 points against Nebraska last week and jumped into fourth spot with 79.

The leading scorers:

Player, School	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
Midwest Independents					
Bob Steuber, DePauw	5	19	15	0	129
Southeastern Conference					
Steve Van Buren, Louisiana State	8	14	14	0	98
Big Ten					
Tony Butkovich, Purdue	7	16	0	0	96
Big Six					
Bob Brumley, Oklahoma	9	10	16	1	79
East					
Stan Koslowski, Holy Cross	8	11	9	0	75
Southwest Conference					
Ralph Park, Texas	8	8	12	0	60
Rocky Mountains Independents					
John Ziegler, Colorado College	5	8	1	0	49
Southern Conference					
Courtney Lawler, Richmond	7	8	0	0	48
Pacific Coast Conference					
Pete Susick, Washington	4	7	0	0	42

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Wesleyan 48, Williams 40.
Bainbridge Naval 62, Washington (Md.) 22.
Cornell 82, Rome (N. Y.) Army Air 11.
Ellis Island Coast Guard 48, Princeton 33.
Muhlenberg 50, City College, New York, 47.
Columbia 44, U. S. Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School 41.
Western Michigan 51, Central Michigan 24.
St. Paul St. Thomas 53, Mankato Tchs. 24.
Gustavus Adolphus 49, South Dakota State 28.
New Mexico Univ. 63, New Mexico Mines 43.

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Navy Hero and Coach

Associated Press

Capt. J. E. Whelchel and Bob Jenkins

Captain Whelchel, head football coach at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, is shown with the hero of Navy's 13-0 victory over West Point on Saturday, Bob Jenkins. Bob scored both touchdowns in the fifth straight defeat of Army by the Middies.

Long Delayed Upset Wave Strikes Football Picture

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—That long delayed wave of upsets that usually marks every college football season struck unexpectedly last week and left in its wake the wreckage of Notre Dame's dreams for a perfect season.

Perhaps more shocking than last year's 55-12 rout of mighty Boston College by Holy Cross was the sizzling news late Saturday that Great Lakes had completed a 46-yard pass in the last 30 seconds to humble the Irish, 19-14.

Coming in the last regular week of the 1943 campaign, the wave of upsets also bowled over unbeaten and untied Randolph Field of Texas; Franklin-Marshall of Lancaster, Pa.; and almost gave underdog Cornell a victory over Pennsylvania. Virtually overlooked was Navy's 13-0 triumph over Army in the game that was expected to be the outstanding one of the week.

Behind 12-7, Notre Dame had taken a 14-12 lead on Creighton Miller's touchdown with only a minute to play, a touchdown that apparently assured the Irish their tenth straight victory and their first unbeaten, untied season since the 1930 Knute Rockne team.

Movie Finish

But the Sailors put on a regular movie finish after that. The Irish kicked off to the Sailors '37. Steve Lach completed a pass to the Irish 46. On the next play he faded back while Paul Anderson cut behind the Notre Dame secondary and snared Lach's perfect peg on the seven without a soul near him.

There can be little doubt, however, that the Irish still rank as the No. 1 team in the country on the basis of their victories over Pitt, Georgia Tech Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Navy, Army, Northwestern and the Seahawks.

Navy, aided greatly by Hal Hamberg's coffin corner punting, shoved over two second half touchdowns for its fifth straight victory over Army and won the eastern championship. Like the Seahawks, Navy finished its season beaten only by Notre Dame. The Seawaks trounced Minnesota, 32-0, in their last game.

Randolph Field went down before Southwestern Louisiana Institute, 6-0, while Bucknell defeated F (AP) M, 21-13. A coffin-corner punt by Alvin Dark that went out on the Randolph one-yard line in the third period paved the way for the score. Glenn Dobbs, star Randolph forward passer, gambled on an aerial from the end zone. Fred Jacobs, Reserve half intercepted it on the 18 and ran for the only touchdown of the game.

Cotton Bowl

Although defeated, Randolph Field was selected yesterday to oppose Texas in the Cotton Bowl on New Year's Day. Texas won the Southwest Conference title by beating the Texas Aggies on Thangsgiving.

Except for the bowl game and a March Field-Del Monte Pre-Flight game on Dec. 11, the season is over. The outstanding teams in their sections included Navy, Dartmouth, Army and Penn in the East; Duke, L. S. U. and Georgia Tech in the South; Texas, Texas Aggies and Tulsa in the Southwest; Purdue, Notre Dame, Northwestern, Great Lakes and Iowa Seahawks in the Midwest; Oklahoma in the Big Six; Colorado College in the Rocky Mountains; and Southern California, Washington, College of Pacific, March Field and Del Monte Pre-Flight on the Pacific Coast.

Here's the lineup of the bowl games: U. S. C. and Washington in the Rose Bowl; Georgia Tech and Tulsa in the Sugar Bowl; Lousiana State and Texas Aggies in the Orange Bowl; Texas and Randolph Field in the Cotton Bowl. An opponent is still to be named for New Mexico in the Sun Bowl. In addition, the annual East-West game will be played at San Francisco.

Bruins Meet Hawks Tuesday

Chicago Black Hawks, holders of three straight victories over the Bruins, make their first visit of the season to Boston when they meet the Bruins at the Garden tomorrow night, with the game starting at 8:15 p. m. The Hawks defeated Boston 5-4 in Chicago last night to go along with their earlier 6-4 and 7-3 triumphs.

Manager Art Ross is planning to use the three Olympics he brought up, Goalie Maurice Courteau and Forwards Joe Schmidt and Tom Brennan. . . . Courteau had a wild debut last night, the big time clock refusing to work for a while and causing a mix-up whereby the second period was 21 minutes long instead of 20. . . . And Clint Smith scored at 20:58 of this period.

Bruins are undefeated on their home ice, having tied Canadiens and beaten Toronto and Rangers here. . . . Chicago has won its last five straight at home. . . . The Bruins were not too grateful to the Maple Leafs for loaning them their practice goalie, George Abbott, when Bert Gardiner was ill. . . . Abbott was nicked for seven goals. . . . There must have been somebody better around that hockey capital whom the B's could have used.

Yank Boyd played for Providence Reds last night after having been given his unconditional release by the Bruins. . . . Yank assisted on the first two goals as the Reds beat Indianapolis 5-2. . . . Buzz Boll got a goal in Chicago last night to run his string to six in four games. . . . Oscar Aubuchon, sold to Rangers last Friday, got credit for an assist on each of the Rangers' two goals which tied Canadiens last night. . . . The tie gave the New Yorkers their first point in 12 games of league play.

Chicago comes here with a fairly veteran team and, like all other N. H. L. sextets, with a new goalie in the nets. . . . He is Hec Highton, a newly signed amateur. . . . Veterans with the Hawks include Wingy Johnson, Mush March, Earl Seibert, Cully Dahlstrom, George Allen, Bill Mosienko, Fido Purpur, Johnny Gottselig, and Doug Bentley. . . . Bentley was the league's leading scorer a year ago, his 73 points typing Cooney Weiland's league record.

Canadiens have added another French-Canadian prospect to their ranks in Fernand Gauthier, purchased from Eddie Shore's Buffalo club and sent to Canadiens' farm club, the Royals. . . . Gauthier, a right wing, joins other Frenchmen on the Habitants' list, such as Toe Blake, Joe Benoit, Maurice Richard, Leo Lamoureau, Butch Bouchard, Bob Filion, and Fernand Majeau.

G. C.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	9	0	3	21	55	23
Chicago	7	4	0	14	47	42
Detroit	5	3	2	12	39	31
Toronto	5	6	2	12	51	55
Boston	4	6	2	10	52	59
New York	0	11	1	1	30	64

Results Nov. 27

Montreal 6, New York 3.
Toronto 7, Boston 4.

Results Nov. 28

Chicago 5, Boston 4.
Detroit 6, Toronto 4.
Montreal 2, New York 2.

Luke Appling In

CHICAGO (AP)—Luke Appling, shorstop with the Chicago White Sox, and 1943 American League batting champion, has been inducted into the Army. He is 34 and the father of two daughters.

American Soccer

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn Wanderers 3, New York Americans 2.
Brooklyn Hispano 3, Brookhattan 1.
Kearny Scots 5, Philadelphia Nationals 0.
Philadelphia Americans 4, Baltimore Americans 3.
Kearny Celtics 3, Baltimore Soccer Club 2.

Eastern Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 27

Boston 10, New York 2.
Philadelphia 3, New Haven 3.

Results Nov. 28

Boston 8, New Haven 3.
New York 3, Baltimore 1.

Sammy Baugh Must Pass As Never Before

Standings of the Teams

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	Points For	Points Ag
Washington	6	1	1	212	92
Phil-Pitt	5	3	1	197	192
New York	4	3	1	152	183
Brooklyn	2	8	0	65	234

Western Division

Chicago Bears	8	1	1	303	157
Green Bay	6	3	1	226	144
Detroit	3	6	1	178	218
Chi. Cardinals	0	10	0	95	238

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP)—From here on the pressure is on the Washington Redskins and their pass-master, Sammy Baugh.

While the Chicago Bears ended their regular National Football League season yesterday by smashing the Chicago Cardinals 35-24 to clinch the western division title, the Redskins lost their first league game, to Phil-Pitt, 27-14. Washington thus must win at least one of its final two games, both with the New York Giants, to capture the eastern crown and to gain entrance to the national championship play-off against the Bears in Wrigley Field Dec. 19.

In the meantime, Baugh will have to pass as never before if he wishes to beat Sid Luckman's two all-time aerial marks set yesterday. The Bears' trigger-man completed 10 passes for 241 yards against the Cardinals, running his gain to 2,194 and also hooked up four touchdown tosses, boosting his total to 28.

Beat Isbell's Marks

These accomplishments bettered the two seasonal records posted by Cecil Isbell last year—2,021 yards gained and 24 touchdown passes.

Baugh, who picked up only 172 yards in 12 connections against Phil-Pitt, must collect 484 yards in his two remaining games and pitch seven touchdowns to surpass Sid's' new records.

Besides the Redskins' game at New York Sunday, Green Bay and Phil-Pitt will close their season together at Philadelphia.

Yesterday's highlights:

Phil-Pitt 27, Washington 14—Bob Thurbon scored twice for the Steagles on short lunges in the first and third quarters, and Ernie Steele's 47-yard dash and Jack Hinkle's one-yard buck after one of Baugh's quick-kicks had been blocked added two more markers in the fourth . . . Baugh tossed to Bob Masterson and Joe Agirre for Washington's two scores.

Bears Rallied

Bears 35, Cardinals 24—The Bears rallied for three touchdowns in the last period, Bronko Nagurski plunging over for one yard and Luckman slinging 25 yards to Harry Clark and then 10 yards to George Wilson . . . Nagurski, returning to his old role as fullback after being used at tackle this season, contributed 85 yards on 16 trips with the ball. . . .

New York 24, Brooklyn 7—Ward Cuff swerved 14 yards to score, booted three extra points and a 37-yard field goal. . . . Bill Paschal added two other Giant touchdowns, going eight yards to top off a 45-yard drive and snatching Tuffy Leeman's toss on a 24-yard play.

Where to Keep Heisman Trophy Vexes Bertelli

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Nov. 29 (AP)—The question now is, "Where will Angelo Bertelli keep that Heisman Trophy"—there certainly isn't room in his Marine barracks bag for it, and there's nothing in the regulations providing for such things.

Notification Saturday that he had been selected to receive the trophy turned what otherwise would have been a very gloomy day into what the former Notre Dame back called his "greatest day."

Bertelli, who led Notre Dame through most of this season's sensational campaign, is now undergoing basic training at the Marine Base here.

He received notification of the Heisman Trophy award—given annually by the New York Downtown Athletic Association to its choice as the Nation's most valuable football player—just before mess call Saturday.

"We came back to the barracks after chow," said Angelo. "I didn't eat much, either. I was waiting to hear the Notre Dame result. And all the fellows were going around patting me on the back and shaking hands and what not when a fellow from Colgate came waltzing up with the news that the Irish had been upset by Great Lakes."

Football Scores

Nov. 27

By the Associated Press

East

Navy 13, Army 0.
Brooklyn 12, Rutgers 6.
Lafayette 58, Lehigh 0.

Midwest

Great Lakes 19, Notre Dame 14.
Iowa Pre-Flight 32, Minnesota 0.
Oklahoma 26, Nebraska 7.

South

N. Carolina 54, Virginia 7.
Camp Lejeune Marines 13, Jacksonville Navy 6.
Georgia Tech 48, Georgia 0.

Southwest

Southern Methodist 20, Texas Christian 0.
Southwestern (Texas) 21, Rice 7.

Nov. 28

March Field 13, San Diego Naval 2.
AAF Basic Training Center No. Ten 19, Cherry Point (N. C.) Marines 0.
Salt Lake Army Air Base 30, Kearns Field 0.
Camp Lee 6, Fort Monroe 0.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 27

Hershey 5, Providence 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Indianapolis 2.
Cleveland 5, Buffalo 1.

Results Nov. 28

Providence 5, Indianapolis 3.
Buffalo 7, Hershey 3.

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

COUPLE, middle aged, to take full charge of home on Long Island; 2 in family. E. GOMORY, 11 Pent St., Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOME WOMAN who has cooked for her own family wanted at the Farm and Trades School, a private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications to W. M. MEACHAM, headmaster, Box 1486, Boston 4, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN for light housework and help with 2 small children. No cooking. Box D-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK and general housework; colored; no laundry. Miss H. May Whitcomb, 67 Oxbow Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass. Call Wel. 3223.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE available after Jan. 1st. Presently employed as Sales Mgr. of iron foundry. Personally producing $1,000,000 yearly business. Duties embrace: public relations, personnel, manpower and wage stabilization, priorities, expediting, Government contact, finance, credits and collections, advertising and sales promotion, production planning and scheduling, engineering, research, etc. Harmonious conditions paramount, salary secondary. Prefer warm climate but will go anywhere. Married, two children, 3-A-h. Only a position with post-war possibilities considered. Box E-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, Christian Scientist, now executive's assistant, wishes similar position. Write Box M-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Position wanted as office assistant; knowledge of typing; telephone selling; executive ability. Box 49, 1013 National Press Building.

MAN desires position, clerical work, typist, office assistant, receptionist; references. Write Box M-41, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. 18.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY
WIDE clerical experience, excellent typist, likes figures, some knowledge bookkeeping, desires permn. pos. in office of redn't. Box E-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY, several years with her present employer; executive ability, adaptable, personable; desires greater activity and usefulness; salary to start $38. Write Box D-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER or assistant; resort preferred; or companion, willing to go anywhere; available at once. Box E-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUYER, sportswear, wishes position in resident office or retail store; thorough knowledge of complete sportswear market. Write Box S-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. (18).

EXP. BOOKKEEPER, gen. office worker, cap. full charge; Boston vic.; avail Dec. 1; refs. Box C-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED woman, Christian Scientist, desires position as cook—part time. Write Box H-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR 4-4580.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY ONE STORE. WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 0302.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—USED chairs and round tables, solid oak. Suitable reading room, library, or show room. Tel. WI. 2-8740 (N. Y. C.) or Write Box F-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GOING in the service, must sell 3-piece rose-carved, gold-leaf music set; French clock; pair fireside chairs; antique table; pictures and bric-a-brac. Asp. 6838, Brookline, Mass.

TELEVISION set, Dumont; self-playing 12 records phonograph; radio with standard and shortwave and frequency modulation bands; all encased in special mahogany cabinet; practically new. BU. 8-5261, N. Y. C.

SHOES We have had consigned to us 30 pairs of shoes, practically new, size 3½-4, to sell cheaply; come in between 9 and 5. Dec. 1 and 2. LITTLE USEFUL, 36 Charles Street, Boston.

OFFICE furniture, complete for two offices; deluxe modern quality, practically new, including leather settee and chairs, drapes, Venetian blinds. MUrray Hill 2-9299, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

WANTED—GRAND PIANO
Oriental rugs, furniture, oil paintings for large home. Call Miss Esmond, Asp. 3798, Boston.

WE BUY ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE AND DISHES
BRESLAU FURNITURE CO. HIG. 1018, BOSTON

JEWELERS

MASONIC JEWELRY
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE ESTATE of THOMAS WILLIAM DALTON late of Rongotea in the Provincial District of Wellington in New Zealand, Farmer.
PURSUANT to an Order made by a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Palmerston North on the 15th day of July, 1943, all persons claiming to be next-of-kin and entitled to share in the estate of the above-named deceased and in particular brothers and/or sisters/(or the children of such brothers and/or sisters) of John Dalton formerly of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, but later of Rongotea in the Dominion of New Zealand, Richard Dalton formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Nelson in the Dominion of New Zealand, Catherine Rodgers (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Blue Sour, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand, Ellen Murphy (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Kumara, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand, Margaret Murphy (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Pipera Flat, Westland in the Dominion of New Zealand and Eliza Smith (formerly Dalton) formerly of Thomastown aforesaid but later of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, having claims against the Estate of the above-named deceased person who died at Foxton in New Zealand on the 26th day of January, 1941 and Probate of whose Will was granted by the Supreme Court of New Zealand at Palmerston North on the 19th day of February, 1941 are hereby required to send in full particulars in writing of their claims, to Hector Christie, Solicitor of 60 Ridgway Street, Wanganui in New Zealand aforesaid, the sole Executor of the Will of the said Thomas William Dalton deceased within six (6) months from the date of publication of this advertisement, after which the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice.
DATED at Wanganui this 15th day of July 1943.
CHRISTIE, CRAIGMYLE & TIZARD
Solicitors for the Executor,
Wanganui, New Zealand

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

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LADIES' HATS REMODELED, blocked, cleaned, made from materials—furs, felts. Vogue Hats, 737 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Ex 3911.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens, Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
PENCRAFT
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3913

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
Personal Pen 1 floor above Christian Science Reading Room 333 Wash. Street, Boston Room 306 LAF 3087

RUG CLEANING

RUGS MOTHPROOF STORAGE AT A MONTHLY RATE
Expert Cleaning and Repairing. Express Paid One way on Out-of-Town Orders.
ADAMS & SWETT 130 Kneeland St. Boston Hig 4100

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BETTER SPEECH
Would you like to improve your speaking voice? Private lessons in voice culture for public speaking, dramatics, and personal charm. Maude Ernestine Safford, Hig. 1208 (Mass.).

WANTED

4-MANUAL, electrically controlled Skinner organ for large church. Give full particulars in first letter. Box 410, Room 710, 650 South Grand, Los Angeles 14.

WANTED—All or part cocker spaniel puppy, red preferred. Circle 7-0308, Extension 4004, N. Y. C.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

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Fred C. Hays & Co., Inc.
FINE ARTS
Picture Framing
Pictures—Greeting Cards
1237 G Street, N. W. National 5269

DELLA'S DELICACY SHOPS
Get them now
Pre-war style fruit cakes for your CHRISTMAS table.
7015 WISCONSIN AVENUE
Bethesda-Chevy Chase, Md., or
1405 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Md.

Maine

LEWISTON

PECK'S
Give them these new
MAINE BOOKS
OUR WAY DOWN EAST—$2.00
by Elinor Graham
WINTER HARBOR—$2.50
by Bernice Richmond
DUNNYBROOK
by Gladys Hasty Carroll

Brighten Your Costume With Our Gay Accessories
A visit to our store will give you assurance. Not only shoes but we have the gayest array of accessories in town.
Handbags—Jewelry
Gloves—Hosiery
to complete any costume
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110 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine
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Quality Jewelers Since 1859
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Girard-Perregaux Watches,
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DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY
HENRY NOLIN
79 Lisbon Street, Lewiston

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Archlock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
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PORTLAND

The Best Gift of All
is a
UNITED STATES WAR BOND
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
522 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

Please Her With a Carter Diamond!
Some DIAMONDS are more beautiful than others. Color, brilliancy and expert cutting are evidenced in diamonds purchased at CARTER'S. Our Diamond rings are superb values.
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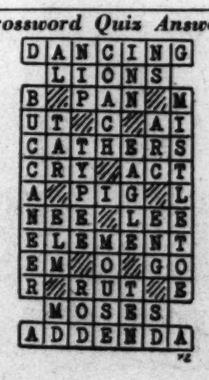
521 Congress Street
Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL STREET

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
131 Preble Street Phone 2-3794
PORTLAND, MAINE

Harmon & Newcomb
Fashions for Men

Crossword Quiz Answers



MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3353

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2682

NewHampshire

CONCORD

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Christmas Gifts
of distinction
Multi Facet Diamonds
Ostrich Leather
Duncan Glass
Christmas Cards
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30 NORTH MAIN STREET

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

FOREST MILLS
UNION SUITS *for Women*
To keep you warm when winter winds blow hardest.
HARRY G. EMMONS

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
MILK PASTEURIZED CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

INSURANCE?
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
72 North Main Street Phone 1900
Concord, N. H.

DOVER

SALE on COATS, DRESSES, SUITS and HATS
Starting Nov. 29 at
SERVICE SHOP, INC.
ROOM 6, MORRILL BUILDING
Helen Wiggin Emery

The J. E. Lothrop Piano Company
Telephone 320 459 Central Avenue
Fine Furniture, Glenwood Ranges, Pianos.
We invite your patronage.
The KEENAN STORE
Distributors
FIRESTONE
HOME *and* AUTO SUPPLIES
Tel. 870 354 Central Avenue

MICHEL'S
MORRILL BUILDING
Shop Early
Merchandise Is Scarce
Select Your GIFTS *Now*

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It's Too Late to Shop EARLY—so Shop NOW—
We've Big, Complete Stocks of Lovely Gifts for Your Selection
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

Every Woman Wants to Look Alluring, Feminine—
EARRINGS *do the trick*
Pretty—Bright—Glittery
Plastic, Metals and Stones
59c to $7 plus tax
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Christmas Shoppers
Always have found and always will find the Perfect Gift—large or small. Many fine gifts from which to make your selection for milady at
PARISEAU'S

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Good Food for Hungry Folks
SPECIAL PREPARED DINNERS
REASONABLE PRICES
158 Main Street Tel. 272
On Route 3 to White Mts.

Good Lubrication
NU BLUE SUNOCO
Prospect Service Station
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 266 Main St. Tel. 2002

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

RITCHIE, *Florist*
87-89 BROADWAY
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Flowers delivered to any part of United States or Canada
CHARLES S. RITCHIE *Proprietor*

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ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON

EVANS COFFEE SHOP

4770 Lee Highway
Arlington, Va.
Approved by Duncan Hines
CHESTNUT 9888

FRANK MICHELBACH
Fine Furniture
PHONE - ALEX. 0405
RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
814-816 King Street, Alexandria

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

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West End Headquarters
For Official
BOY SCOUT SHOES
BROOKS SHOE STORE
2922 West Cary Street

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD
Florists
2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862
CHOICE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS

ROANOKE

Lazarus
Jefferson Street Dial 2-3111

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
Buy More War Bonds
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Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

THE BABY SHOP
Fisher's Warm Apparel for School
Office and College Girls; also Little Sister, Little Brother, Baby and the Expectant Mother.
907 QUARRIER ST. PHONE 25-723

CLARKSBURG

PALACE Furniture Company
For Unusual Christmas Gifts
Visit the New "Canterbury Room" at PALACE
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.
Distinctive China • Crystal • Sterling

HUNTINGTON

ARCADE BOOK and CARD SHOP
Exclusive line of Hallmark Greeting Cards
Personally selected books for the retail trade and our lending library.
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George H. Wright Co.
Men's Wearing Apparel
4th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 24203

Your friends can buy anything you can give them except your photograph.
W. Archibald Wallace

Fred M. Ferguson
1048 MADISON AVENUE
Plumbing Heating
Air Conditioning
We guarantee our work
PHONE 22426

Huntington
invites you to visit
our recently modernized and streamlined departments
Huntington's Largest and Fastest Growing Department Store

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING

Wheeling Headquarters for Christmas Cards
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone 2868 917 Market St.
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

OTTAWA

1869 Hevins 1943
CHRISTMAS SELECTIONS of FURS and distinctive APPAREL
—for Ladies and Gentlemen—now at their best.
72 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-6382
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leaze, Pres
Catering Dept. MI 0911

JUNCTION 4137
THE CANADA DAIRIES LTD.
We give the best service we possibly can during these war days. But our high quality never varies. Give us a try.
1675 St. Clair W.
TORONTO

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
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Ira Berg Limited
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QUALITY • SATISFACTION • SERVICE

Staines FLOWERS
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FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
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Between Richmond and Temperance

DONLANDS
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Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vacuum Cleaner Repairs

Hoover, Premier, Ohio, Electrolux, Royal, Apex, and all other Canadian and American makes.
Central Vacuum Cleaner Service
799 Danforth Ave. Ha. 9303

Try Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "REVITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mansfield
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866
For Quality Laundry Work
Try
SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
WI. 4115

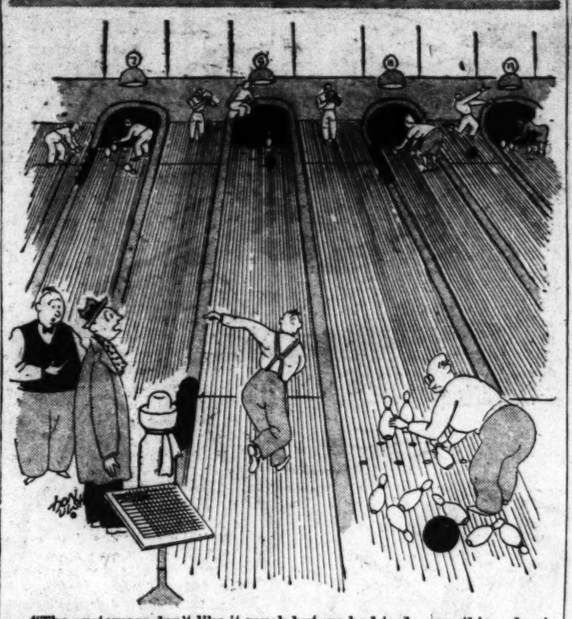
Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Just for Fun

—By Don Ulsh



"The customers don't like it much but we had to do something about the pinboy shortage."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Seaweed May Be Considered a Critical War Material?

Agar is a white, semi-transparent, gelatin-like substance without odor or taste. Before being "frozen" by WPB order, it was much used in jellied desserts, candy making, ice cream, pastries, as a size for cloth, as a substitute for isinglass, and in the processing of certain beverages. And up to recently, Japan has had a virtual corner on supplying agar to the world.

And now that we can no longer look to Japan for this irreplaceable bacteriological culture medium, it has taken its place with tin, rubber, nickel, and the rest of the shortages of critical war materials.

Agar is obtained from red seaweeds of many varieties. Agariferous seaweeds may be found along the Pacific Coast from Cedros Island off the coast of Lower California to Monterey, some 750 miles to the north.

The particular species of seaweed harvested in the West Coast area for its agar content bears the scientific name of gelidium cartilagenium. It grows in maroon-colored tufts on submerged rocks and is picked by hand by divers.

After being removed from the sea, the plant is dried and baled. On arriving at an agar processing plant, it is washed and cleaned, after which it undergoes six hours of cooking in huge pressure cookers. This treatment results in a liquor which is clarified, filtered, and allowed to congeal.

Next it is ground and formed into 100-pound blocks, and the blocks are frozen and ground again. After this operation the agar is allowed to thaw, is washed again, and finally is chemically treated and dried, which completes the process.

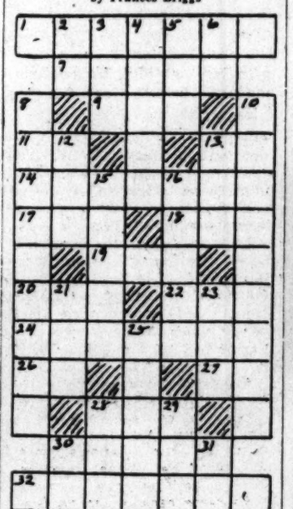
Agar can be made in the seaside home with no more involved or pretentious equipment than a washtub, a stove, and a mechanical refrigerator, coupled with a supply of any one of several varieties of seaweed which can be harvested at low tide without diving equipment.

Marine biological stations and marine botanists have been asked to help in cataloguing the beds of red seaweeds off all our coasts, and to determine the agar content of the various species.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Ballerinas are proficient in what?
7—What creatures were sometimes used in gladiatorial contests?
9—What mythical character is represented as playing the pipes?
11—What State of U. S. was founded by Latter-day Saints (abbr.)?
13—What was second city taken by Israel after the passage of the Jordan?
14—Whose novel is "The Song of the Lark"?
17—Loud shout.
18—Would you expect Burgess Meredith to run, fly, or act?
19—What animal is mentioned in nursery rhyme beginning: "Barber, barber"?
20—Born.
22—A sheltered place is what?
24—What is a substance which cannot be separated by ordinary chemical means into substances different from itself?
26—What is a measure used by printers?
27—To depart.
28—Track worn by a wheel is what?
30—What Bible character married Jethro's daughter?
33—Things to be added are called what?

Down
2—Symbol for aluminum is what?
3—To pinch.
4—Pumpkin served as what in tale of "Cinderella"?
5—Tavern.
6—What Canadian province was formerly called Acadia (abbr.)?
8—What is another name for a pirate?
10—What plant is associated with Christmas?
12—Sailor.
13—What is a degree of angular measurement?
15—What is name of an autobiographical novel by Herman Melville?
16—Figure of what bird has long been a favorite military ensign?
21—Shade tree.
23—What was William Cowper's native land (abbr.)?
25—One of Burns' poems is addressed to what creature?
28—What is mentioned as a source of comfort in 23rd Psalm?
29—How many pins are leveled with first bowl to score a strike in bowling?
30—The black-eyed Susan is State flower of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
31—What State of U. S. lies north of Nebraska (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Officials in the new cabinet of the French Committee of National Liberation:

Capitant, René (rĕ-nā′ kà′-pē′-täN′) — Commissioner of Education.

Jacquinot, Louis (lwē zhà′-kē′-nō′)—Navy Minister.

le Trocquer, André (äN′-drā′ lē trô′-kā′)—War and Air Minister.

Queuille, Henri (äN′-rē′ kû′-y′)—Third State Minister.

Vigerie, Emmanuel d'Astier de la (ē′-mà′-nü-ĕl′ dàs′-tyā′ dē là vězh′-rē′)—Interior Commissioner.

Malinovsky, Gen. Rodion (rû-dyī-ôn′ mû-lyi-nôf′-skû-ĭ) — Commander of Russia's Third Army.

Nezhne - Saragozhy (nyězh′ nyĕ-sû-rû-gôzh′-yĕ) — Highway junction in the steppe region of Russia.

Suzuki, Lieut. Gen. Teiichi (tā-ē-chē sōō-zōō-kē — even accent)—New adviser added to the Japanese Cabinet.

Tolbukhin, Gen. Feodor (fyĭ-ô′-dĕr tûl-bōō′-kyĭn) — Commander of Russia's Fourth Desert Army.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Eleusis (ē-lū′-sĭs; mod. Gr. ĕ-lĕf′-sis)—Site of an airfield near Athens, Greece.

Rimini Ravenna (rē′-mē-nē rä-vĕn′-nä)—Military base in northern Italy.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofà; ēve, hĕre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ill, charĭty; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Associated Press

Stevedoring on a Small Scale

This 27-foot scale model of a Liberty ship enables United States Naval officers to study cargo handling methods. The school is operated for the Navy by a New York stevedoring concern in collaboration with the United States Lines. Officers are trained at this unique laboratory to carry out duties of loading and discharging cargo under fire and at landing points where emergency operations are necessary.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong tower from the enemy. I will abide in thy tabernacle for ever: I will trust in the covert of thy wings.—Ps. 61:3, 4

In Lighter Vein

Call of the Sea

From London comes news of one Thomas Morrell, veteran yachtsman, who has disappeared from his home. His family told police they feared he had run away to sea.

Thomas is 86.

Revenge

According to a message from America, British housewives will soon be asking the butcher for "a nice piece of whale-meat."

And so, as a belated revenge, the modern Jonah will swallow the whale.—News Chronicle.

NEWS ITEM — WASHINGTON — WOMEN TO GET ENOUGH RAYON STOCKINGS, BUT SHORTAGE OF SOCKS LOOMS FOR MEN.

NO SOCKS NOW, SO MAKE THEM LONG ENOUGH TO TUCK IN THE SHOES
ROY!
BUT, DARLING, YOU CAN GET MORE
COULD YOU PUT CLOCKS ON THE SIDES?
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*For Jam Sessions Only*

By Le Pelley

BENJAMIN !! ARE YOU EATING BREAD AND JAM ??
Yes'm
NOW, I'VE TOLD YOU ABOUT EATING BREAD AND JAM WHEN YOU HAVE CLEAN CLOTHES ON !!
I KNOW, MOM, BUT I HAVE AN INVENTION THAT TAKES CARE OF EVERYTHING
?
I MADE IT OUT OF AN OLD SUIT BOX

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Puzzled Canine*

By Rodgers

"You look puzzled," T.W remarked today—
"Puzzled! That's hardly the word for it!" I barked—
than I told him about my conversation with Sponge yesterday.
"Hum-m, what could she have been talking about?" he wondered—
"Don't I wish I knew!" said I.
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Is Unimpressed*

By The Hagers

Ted Webb, the "live drake cannon-ball", Thinks he has heard the drama call.
"Good-day, my noble friend," said he. "I hope that all is well with thee."
"When Bumbalo signed you, he got, For his field piece, a real 'big shot'."
"Ah, yes! When he that pull-cord jerks, With me inside, he'll shoot the works!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Germans Are Thinking

How long will the German people support the war? Whether we read the military news—the smashing of Berlin and the continued Allied gains in Russia and Italy—or the political news—Von Papen reported negotiating for peace at the Vatican and a Churchill-Stalin-Roosevelt conference expected to drop a "political blockbuster" on the Germans—we come back to a possible home-front collapse in the Reich.

It has been too much a habit in the United Nations to regard the Germans as unthinking slaves of Hitler. It is true that the Nazis have tried to keep them insulated from facts—the raw materials of opinion. But no censorship can delete the blockbusters and the casualty lists. Or hide the fact that "disengaging movements" have brought the fighting into Italy and west of the Dnieper. The German people are thinking. They know now that they cannot win the war. With hope gone in that direction, their thoughts turn inevitably to peace, and Herr Goebbels' terrible pictures of potential retribution cannot stop them thinking of peace.

Even in a "police state" such thinking has basic effects. The Gestapo cannot fight the war alone. Nor can it make the Germans fight or work wholeheartedly once their thought begins to savor the possibility of peace—which at worst could hardly exceed the hardships and horrors of more fighting. Thoughtful people do not hold the Nazis alone responsible for the war. The German people, by their acceptance of the notions of a master race, Hitlerian "leadership" and profitable conquest, have supported it. As they now awake to the fallacy of those beliefs, they cannot support the war.

It is on a fundamental mental revolt that hopes of a short war now rest. Physically and militarily Germany gives evidence of ability to prolong the fighting for dreadful months. But an early end might come through what is called a "collapse of morale," although it might better be designated the "awakening of the German people." What can the Allies do to promote it? Presumably this is the objective of the rumored "political blockbuster."

But that rumor may have no more foundation than the signs that a three- or four-power conference is coming, and the probability that it will try to tell the Germans what they can expect from peace. It would be foolish to expect too much from such a project. The Allies cannot offer any bed of roses to the Germans. The strongest persuasions toward peace may still lie in more effective prosecution of the war. But anything in the way of a definite alternative to a further piling up of misery should be a blessing all around.

There is urgent need for the Allies to think through this question of Germany's future. Particularly do they need to be specific about what terms they will stand on. For while it would be foolish to try to shorten the war by offering soft terms which would lose the peace, it would be criminal to prolong the war by offering harsher terms than the Allies will actually enforce. Meanwhile, both foolish and criminal is any easy assumption that "the war's practically over" and we can all take it easier. Tell that to the Marines who took Tarawa!

Marshalls Next?

Official Tokyo is probably as sure as unofficial Washington that the Marshall Islands will be the next objective of Admiral Nimitz. For the Marshalls are not only the next steppingstone toward Tokyo from the Gilberts; they are also nearer Pearl Harbor—America's main base in the Pacific. Indeed, they flank the supply line to Makin and Tarawa.

Jaluit and Wotje—the two principal islands of the Marshall group—lie in the middle of the road to Truk, Japan's chief base in the Southwest Pacific. This is assuming that American operations in the central Pacific are based on Pearl Harbor. If the main American push were coming up from the south, through the Solomons and Rabaul to Manila, the Marshalls, like Truk, might be by-passed—temporarily.

But that is unlikely. If Tokyo had three guesses about where the next blow will fall it would not leave out the Marshalls. When? That depends mainly on whether Admiral Spruance and his carrier force can reduce the islands' defenses or whether the job must wait until airfields can be established in the Gilberts for an attack with land-based planes. Judging by the high price the Marines had to pay at Betio, a layman would say that if at all possible, either with guns or bombs, these island fortresses should be more completely pulverized before landing.

Canol: A Fumble?

Much remains to be learned about the Canol project before final judgment is passed. At present, it looks like a fumble on the part of the Army, and a costly one, $130,000,000, but not one that will lose the ball game.

The North is a fabulous land, and a rich one. Its potentialities as a route for air travel are well portrayed on the maps. Few men know its mysteries better than Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

When it was reported that Stefansson had suggested and outlined the Canol project as a means for supplying useful gasoline and oil for the military planes based in Alaska, many people felt that at least the Army had enjoyed good advice in its undertaking. Mr. Stefansson himself, however, now states that while he suggested a general plan for oil development along the Mackenzie River Valley in Canada, he had consistently opposed the specific Canol project because it entails a road and pipeline over mountainous territory, and because he felt the refineries should be located in Alaska rather than in Canada.

For the money spent, observes Mr. Stefansson, the Army should now be receiving some 50,000 barrels of oil a day instead of the 3,000 Canol is producing. That is one succinct commentary on the Canol project and spending. Secretary Ickes's assertions that a few tankers, or barges, could have supplied just as much oil to Alaska at a much smaller cost is another. But, of course, it will remain for events, and for the development of postwar aviation, and of the Northlands themselves, to unfold the true place of Canol in history.

Fortifying Savoy

"Defense-in-depth" is a phrase known to all readers of war news. It describes that system of defense which depends not on a single line but on the fortification of an entire area, line back of line, fortress after fortress, so that the attacking force may find itself "absorbed" while it advances. Now it appears that defense-in-depth can be applied in politics as well as in war.

The formation of a new Italian party pledged to support a government headed by Crown Prince Umberto calls attention to the strategy being developed by aristocratic forces who are determined to see a restoration of the monarchy in Italy after the war. This is only one of several lines being formed by the heretofore privileged Italian classes.

Other groups are working desperately to make Italy safe for King Victor Emmanuel. Still other groups, of a more liberal cast, are yet inclined to hitch their democratic wagon to a monarchist star. It would not be fair to class all these defenders of the monarchy together. Nor would it be realistic to suspect a deliberate conspiracy among them. But their activities nevertheless add up to a formidable front for the monarchy. And to them one may add the clerical influences in Italy.

Should a showdown come between groups who on the one hand advocate monarchy under one or another of the members of the House of Savoy and those who demand a Republic for Italy, would this produce a split among the monarchists? One would like to think that the more liberal elements would favor a regime in no way associated with the Fascist-clerical-aristocratic combination that made Italy an enemy of world freedom and a partner in Nazi barbarity. But history offers little encouragement for such a belief.

That doubtless is why the rally in Naples addressed by Count Carlo Sforza, Senator Benedetto Croce and Professor Adolfo Omodeo—the more liberal of the monarchists—was broken up by Italians demanding a hearing for a republic. However good the intentions of the "liberal" monarchists, there is an increasingly overt opposition to them among the Italian people. This opposition is not lessened by the fact that monarchism today is being served not only by some liberals but by gangs in uniform as Fascism was served yesterday.

Perhaps the Italian people can hear the voice of Mazzini resounding down the years from 1835:

"It is not enough to precipitate monarchy into a gulf: the gulf must be closed up and a durable edifice erected on its site. . . . Three strokes dealt by the people in 1830 destroyed a monarchy eight centuries old; yet we are the proscribed of a new monarchy arisen upon its ruins.

"It is well to remember this."

Another Hard Nut to Crack

Reporter on the Bridge

The Bookshelf

Maybe nobody except a trained journalist, a polished lecturer, a dramatic critic, could have done it. Certainly no one else ever has. For TO ALL HANDS, which its author, John Mason Brown, subtitled "An Amphibious Adventure" (New York: Whittlesey House. $2.75), comes close to being unique. In cold fact, it is an account of the invasion of Sicily last summer, as Lieutenant Brown, U. S. N. R., himself saw it; yet the chief interest lies in the manner of its telling.

It was Admiral Kirk, in command of one of the Amphibious Forces which first brought American troops to the shores of Europe, who assigned John Mason Brown to be Bridge Announcer. The Admiral saw that "this is a democratic war," and he believed "that men who are willing to give their lives for democracy have the right to be included in what's going on." So Brown, accustomed to addressing audiences ranged before him, began to address his unseen audience below decks, day after day. The world, surely, will be illuminated for those fortunate men on board that flagship which, for purposes of this book, was rechristened "Spelvin."

Lieutenant Brown perched his microphone anywhere he could—in a dark, but mercifully empty, passage, perhaps—and then told the men below what was happening to their ship. "Don't be alarmed by the submarine just off our port side," he remarked to them one morning. "It's one of ours." He told them, too, about the searchlights sweeping from the shore—how "they kept raking it back and forth, back and forth, sticking up like nervous white fingers in the darkness." He told them as much about the ship's orders and the carrying out of them as he was permitted to do; and, when he was forbidden, he explained that to them, too.

He spoke to them as he might have spoken in a college hall where he was giving a lecture on the drama, as he might have spoken in print to readers of his reviews in the New York World-Telegram. He even quoted Matthew Arnold to them and Shakespeare, and they were delighted. Each day he told them what was going forward on the "Spelvin" and why. And then he added a digest of news from other parts of the world at war, as learned from the radio.

When the flagship reached Sicily, when men and machines were actually ready to land at a small place called Scoglitti—for just as long as he was able he stayed at his microphone, explaining, instructing, making the whole situation intelligible to men who could not see but who were expected, presently, to play a part in the momentous business.

The book is made up of just these talks which Lieutenant Brown gave for the men on the "Spelvin." Through these pages he now gives them to a vastly extended audience.

M. W.

Mirror of World Opinion

Pie for Supper

It's pie-supper time in Missouri. The fodder's in, the wood lot has given up its quota of oak and hickory, hawg killin's about over. And the people are gathering these coolish, misty evenings at the schoolhouses and the cross-roads church, bringing their box suppers along.

Yes, the war has brought gasoline rationing, but all that has done, says a news item from Linn County, is to shoo away some townspeople and county politicians. Now it's generally the barn and pasture folks, the quarter-section people, the men and women and boys and girls from the scattered bottomlands on the spring-fed creek branches.

And maybe there's not so much sugar. But the crisp and golden pies are all the tastier for a little sweetening up with sorghum. The pumpkin and the mince-meat pies—and have you ever tried persimmon pie?—still are being sold at auction to boys who bid for the privilege of having supper with the girls who baked them.

Kind of nice, these topsy-turvy days, to know they're still gathering around for pie suppers in Missouri.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

Favorite Son Racket

The Wide Horizon

By Bertram Benedict

Governor Bricker of Ohio announced his political credo in a speech at Cleveland recently. He is for: Encouragement to capital; the Bill of Rights; free enterprise; States' rights; prosperity and progress. He is against: Waste and extravagance in government; the philosophy of scarcity; deficit spending; bureaucracy and regimentation.

On Thursday, Nov. 11, the day after Governor Bricker announced his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination, Wendell L. Willkie warned the G. O. P. against a repetition of the "disastrous results" of Harding's nomination in 1920. The 1940 Republican standard-bearer declared that a campaign was under foot to get "enough favorite-son candidates into the race so that a dark horse can be pulled out of the hat."

The term "favorite son" may be applied to a candidate who has an excellent chance for the nomination. In that sense, Governor Dewey was the favorite son of New York in 1940, as he may be again next year, and Governor Landon was the favorite son of Kansas in 1936. But usually the term is applied to a candidate with little chance of the nomination.

* * *

The favorite son's candidacy may have any one or a combination of the following purposes: To increase his political stature within his own State; to make a deal which will give him and his backers patronage and influence; to be seriously considered for the Vice-Presidency, if he wants it; to help to kill off another candidate who is *persona non grata* to various political leaders. Also, since miracles do occasionally happen, an unexpected combination of circumstances may get a minor favorite son the Presidential nomination, after all.

Fewer favorite sons flourish at a convention where the nomination is previously determined than at one where a free-for-all is indicated. In 1940 only Garner and Farley, in addition to Roosevelt, got any sizable number of votes in the Democratic convention. Farley had 73 and Garner 65. But the first ballot at the 1940 Republican convention showed the following votes, in addition to those for the seriously considered candidates, Willkie, Dewey, and Taft:

Sen. Vandenberg, Mich.	76	Sen. Bridges, N. H.	28
Gov. James of Pa.	74	Sen. Capper, Kansas	18
Rep. Martin, Mass.	44	Herbert Hoover	17
McNider of Iowa	36	Sen. McNary, Ore.	13
F. E. Gannett, N. Y.	33	Gov. Bushfield of S. D.	9

* * *

In 1936, 1932, 1928, and 1924 the Republican convention nominated its candidate on the first ballot practically without opposition, but the free-for-all in 1920 produced votes on the first ballot, in addition to those for the leading candidates—General Leonard Wood, Senator Hiram Johnson, and Governor Lowden—for the following:

Governor Sproul of Pa., 84; President Butler of Columbia University, 69; Senator Harding, 65; Governor Coolidge, 34; Senator La Follette, 24; Judge Pritchard of N. C., 21; Senator Poindexter, 20; Senator Sutherland (W. Va.), 17; T. C. du Pont, 7; H. C. Hoover, 5½.

Harding did not have even all the votes from his own State, Ohio, which gave 9 to General Wood. As a compromise candidate, Harding went over 100 on the seventh ballot, and he was nominated on the tenth. The Vice-Presidency went to a favorite son, Coolidge.

The 1932 Democratic convention, with the two-thirds rule still in effect, was a free-for-all, and in addition to 666 votes for Roosevelt and 202 for Smith, the following favorite sons had more than 20 votes each on the first ballot—Garner of Texas, White of Ohio, Traylor of Illinois, Byrd of Virginia, Reed of Missouri, Murray of Oklahoma, Ritchie of Maryland. Roosevelt was nominated by getting Garner delegates, in a deal engineered by former Secretary of Treasury MacAdoo whereby Garner got the Vice-Presidential nomination.

From Editorial Research Reports.

The G. O. P.'s Great Danger

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The prospects of the Republican Party are so good in the coming national elections that it runs the grave risk of falling into a pit.

The chief danger is that because the Party is so confident it can elect anybody, it will nominate a nobody.

The truth is that there are forces within the G. O. P. which are actually working to bring this about. To them such a result would not be a calamity, but an achievement.

If the rank-and-file voters within the Republican Party, and not the professional political managers, are to have the decisive voice in determining its 1944 nominee, then this surreptitious movement, now under way, to put over a nonentity candidate who "knows how to take orders," has got to be brought into the open and exhibited for what it is.

The manipulators of this project are so certain that the American people are ready to retreat from the hard problems of the war and the peace in 1944, as they did in 1920, that the same political tactics which produced Warren G. Harding can be safely used again to produce an obedient Republican presidential nominee next year.

Harry M. Daugherty successfully conspired to choke off the popular leaders, Frank O. Lowden and Gen. Leonard Wood, in 1920, and to so entangle the National Convention that it accepted Harding.

There are "Daughertys" at work today and they are conspiring to choke off the popular leaders, like Wendell Willkie and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, and to so criss-cross the National Convention before it even convenes that it will accept a hand-picked compromise—a 1944 Harding.

This is what some leaders of the party are talking about when they warn of the disastrous consequences which would come from a repetition of a "Harding nomination" and cite a campaign already active to get enough favorite-son candidates into the race so that a dark horse can be pulled out of a smoke-filled convention anteroom at the right time.

As an object lesson, Mark Sullivan in his historical work, "Our Times," lays bare the pattern of the Harding affair with rare insight and objectivity. He begins with this note on the "political game" of conventions: "The skilled player lets the delegate, or leads him to, do what he thinks is in his own self-interest or desire; lets him act on individual hope or fright. But the master-player so maneuvers as to cause most of the delegates to defeat their individual desires. He causes the mass as a whole to do what more than half of them never intended to do. A skilled player can cause a thousand men in a room to do what 900 never thought they would do."

The "skilled players" are busy at their work today. They want to repeat the pattern of 1920. They want to do as Daugherty did. With his scattering handfuls of favorite-son delegations to play with, Daugherty helped Lowden defeat Wood, later swung with Wood to punish Lowden and then the elder Lodge "adjourned" the convention, after it had just voted to continue balloting, so that the "skilled players" could have a pause to put over their compromise.

Then Daugherty himself took a leading part in manipulating the manipulators and "came to a kind of indifferent, tired unanimity—more a negation of other candidates than an affirmative agreement on Harding."

In his first hasty, flustered press statement after his nomination, Mr. Harding, truthfully if tactlessly—and Mr. Sullivan says very accurately—summed up the result: "We drew to a pair of deuces, and filled."

Time Magazine reports that John D. M. Hamilton, former chairman of the Republican National Committee and now a legal aide to Joseph Pew in Pennsylvania, one of the leading Republican contributors, is out scouting the Republican backlands to amass a tidy stable of favorite-son presidential aspirants and it is evident that their use would come in handy in repeating the pattern of 1920.

Already several of the Republican Governors from whom some of the G. O. P.'s most vigorous and vitalizing leadership is being drawn are showing themselves alert to such a cabal and men like Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Governor Griswold of Nebraska, and Governor Warren of California have announced that they would not lend themselves to any scheme to block the nomination of the leading Republican candidates.

If this scheme becomes sufficiently visible, it should defeat itself.

Britain's Changing Political Current

A Letter From London

By Mallory Browne

Although the Presidential election is already looming large in the United States, while in Britain general elections have been banned "for duration," it would be a mistake to believe that politics are out of the picture altogether over here. On the contrary, party politics and more especially growing preoccupation with the next elections have lately become a definite characteristic of the London atmosphere. It is one of the surest signs that, in the opinion of Britain's politicians at least, the end of the war is not far off.

In fact, there have been some significant changes in the political outlook lately. Only a few months ago the main political current in Britain was flowing strongly leftward. All forecasts whether from left or from right were predicting postwar elections would produce a powerful, perhaps even violent, swing away from the present Conservative majority. Although some prophets felt Labor might not get an outright majority, it was taken for granted the Conservatives would either lose the elections or retain only a precarious majority.

Since then, however, things have changed. In the Conservative Club the other day I happened to hear the question being discussed by some of the mainstays of the party machine, and they were inclined to attribute it mainly to a very general feeling in Britain today that the war will soon be over with a consequent natural desire to get back to the old way of life as nearly and as quickly as possible. Some of my franker Labor Party friends are wondering whether it isn't due to popular reaction against the restrictions, regulations and controls of nearly four and a half years of war.

Whatever the cause, it is plain that the best political pundits here are virtually unanimous in believing the main current is no longer flowing leftward. Or to be more exact, it is moving leftward much more slowly and even showing signs of stopping and turning back towards the right.

Now, instead of anticipating a Labor victory or an avoidance of Conservative defeat by the narrowest of margins, it is generally anticipated that should the war end fairly soon, and elections be held within the next six or eight months, the Conservative Party could count on victory with a comfortable majority in the House of Commons. It is conceded, of course, that they would lose a great many seats—figures at present are: Conservatives, 361 seats; Liberals, 47 seats; Labor, 177 seats; others, 27. But prospects of a Labor victory which not long ago appeared considerable, have now greatly diminished if not entirely disappeared.

Just what this will mean in terms of Britain's Postwar Government it is a bit too soon to say. It depends on whether the Labor Party decides to wage a straight fight at the next elections or accept an invitation from Mr. Churchill to go to the country on a National Government basis.

A new tendency among Labor Party leaders, however, is that the best Labor strategy from a long-term point of view would be to accept the challenge, break away from the National Government and fight elections on party lines even though Conservative victory were probable. Many of the wisest, most experienced Labor politicians today will tell you "off the record" that they think the best thing that could happen to the Labor Party would be for it to be in opposition rather than in office during two or three years immediately after the war.

From the American point of view the deep significance of this new undercurrent in British politics is that it seems to remove the likelihood of there being a Labor Government in London next year, face to face with a predominantly Republican Congress, perhaps even a Republican President in Washington. Of course, something may happen to alter the political picture again between now and next November; but it looks in London at present as if Washington could count on having in office here in London during the immediate postwar period a Conservative Government which would be obliged by its reduced majority and stronger opposition to follow a fairly Liberal policy. And so whether it is Roosevelt or Willkie or Dewey in the White House following next election, it seems pretty certain the opposite number in 10 Downing Street will still be Mr. Winston Churchill, with in all probability Mr. Anthony Eden still his righthand man in the Foreign Office just across the way.

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